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LOUISIANA.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THAT STATE TO CONGRESS—PROTEST AGAINST THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT—THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON CALLED FOR.

THE New Orleans *Tribune* contains the following:

We publish below the address and resolutions adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana, as expressing the sense of that party in the present juncture. The address is already known to our readers. It is a terse and vivid narrative of the recent political transformations in our State, and a faithful picture of the condition of affairs in Louisiana. None of its assertions will be denied. It is but too true that rebels have been reinstated in power, loyal people silenced and persecuted, the laws of Congress practically nullified, and the State rights and oligarchical party emboldened by their temporary triumph.

The grievances of the Union men in Louisiana are set forth, in the address, briefly but squarely, and in the most dignified language. But it was not sufficient for the Republicans of the State to recount their woes; remedies had also to be indicated. The address only mentions the great principles upon which the work of reconstruction should be grounded. The resolutions point at the practical means of redress—the impeachment of President Johnson, and the organization by Congress of territorial or provisional governments, in the Southern States, on the basis of universal suffrage, with a view to the formation of State governments, established on that broad and liberal basis.

The documents will be read with interest, as they will, for some time to come, be the starting point of the Republican party in Louisiana. The address, as our readers are aware, has been drafted by Mr. S. W. Lewis, Vice-President of the Committee, and has received only trifling alterations while passing through the Committee. The resolutions have been prepared by Mr. W. R. Crane, President of that organization.

These documents reads as follows:

ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

The Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana, to the Congress of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the name of those who love their country and hate its enemies, in the name of those who love liberty and hate tyranny, we appeal to you, as the faithful representatives of the American people, as our brothers, to protect the lives, the liberty and the property of the loyal people of Louisiana, to establish here a government loyal to the nation, a government founded on justice *to all, under which all good citizens, regardless of caste or color, shall enjoy equal* civil and political rights. Surely you have the power to do so. Justice demands it; the safety of the nation demands it.

When the bold, bad men of the rebellion attempted to destroy the government, when they seized its forts, its arsenals, its mints and its navy-yards, destroyed its light-houses, sent out upon the ocean their pirate ships to prey upon its commerce, conscripted its citizens into their army, confiscated the property of loyal men, and violated all laws, human and divine, to accomplish their unholy object, then it was too late to appeal to the Constitution—too late to use any argument but that of force, and the nation, exercising the natural right of self-defence, arose in its might, and with musket and rifle and cannon, scattered the rebel hordes, destroyed their power (we did hope forever), abolished the barbarous institution of human slavery, and whether constitutionally or not, made all men free and equal who were true to the government.

Shall it be said of the American people that after fighting four years, at the sacrifice of thousands of precious lives, they are now ready to surrender their power to conquered enemies, who, having in vain tried to destroy the Constitution, now claim its protection? Shall the loyal men of Louisiana be delivered, bound hand and foot, to the mercy of those who, after having surrendered on the battle-field, committed the atrocious murders of July 30, at New Orleans? Are such monsters to be conciliated at our expense?

To whom shall we appeal but to you for redress of grievances? We have a rebel State government, rebel Legislature, rebel parish officers, a rebel police force, a rebel public sentiment, maintaining a rebel press, a rebel church, a rebel bar; we have a swarm of ex-rebel soldiers ready, "when the proper time arrives," to precipitate the Southern States into another revolution. These men, the misguided followers of such guilty leaders as Slidell and Benjamin, Dick Taylor and Beauregard, were not only conquered, but subdued, willing and anxious to accept any terms which their conquerors might dictate. Now, thanks to the crazy policy of the accidental President of the United States, they have taken new courage; they are proud of what they were once ashamed of; they boast of their efforts to destroy the government; they persecute loyal black men; they point the finger of scorn at loyal white men; they take part in riots, and massacre Union men almost in sight of the Federal troops.

Fellow-citizens, we do not hesitate to assert that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by his desertion of his own avowed principles, has brought about this deplorable state of affairs not only in Louisiana, but throughout the seceding States; we believe that he should be called to a strict account for his acts immediately, and if found delinquent, removed from office.

We do not ask for vengeance on our enemies, though they would destroy us; we ask for justice only; we ask you to give us a government in this State, in which only the loyal, both white and black, shall participate, and do solemnly declare that in our opinion there can be no peace, no security, no real liberty in Louisiana, until such a government shall have been established. Willing as we are to forgive the past offences of those who, having sinned against the government, are now sincerely repentant, we are at the same time opposed to any compromise with its known enemies. We do not believe in submitting constitutional amendments to rebel legislators, who glory in having served the defunct Confederacy. *We protest against the continuance of the present so-called State government of Louisiana. We ask you to abolish it, and substitute one composed of those who require no Executive pardons before they enter upon the duties of their offices.*

Do these things, and the loyal people of Louisiana will ever hold in grateful remembrance the members of the XXXIXth Congress.

By order of the President of the Central Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana.

W. R. CRANE.

J. L. MONTIEU, Recording Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana, petition the XXXIXth Congress for, and will sustain it in the impeachment and removal from office of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. A traitor to his trust, and a sympathizer with the rebels, bestowing upon them the enormous executive patronage, for which he displaced loyal and true men; a usurper of the powers of Congress, the legislative department of the government, and the faithful representatives of the people; the abuser of executive power exercised in favor of rebels, by the wholesale restoration of confiscated property, justly forfeited to the United States to pay the war debt, and consequent depleting of the National treasury, and increasing of the already burdensome taxation of the loyal people—he adopted a reconstruction policy exclusively for the benefit of rebels, and failed to arrest and punish the perpetrators of the cruel massacre of the loyal people of New Orleans, on July 30.

2. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the XXXIXth Congress should abolish the present rebel State government of Louisiana, and establish a loyal Territorial government, with a military or provisional governor therein, in harmony with the verdict of the American people, as expressed at the late elections; and also provide for a State government therein on the basis of universal suffrage, and by appropriate Congressional action establish universal suffrage throughout the United States.

NEBRASKA AND COLORADO.

WE present the following from the Senate proceedings on Friday of last week, to show our readers how Senators Wade, Sherman, and others, having "tied themselves to the bed-post," by the Amendment, now argue that they are not therefore at liberty to demand the equal recognition of the blacks in Nebraska and Colorado, and in reorganizing the rebel territories. The country will thank Senators Brown and Sumner for their fidelity.

Mr. Wade (Rep., Ohio), on Friday last, moved that the Senate take up the bill to admit Nebraska.

Mr. Poland (Rep., Vt.) said that he had given notice of his intention to call up the Bankrupt bill on Monday last. He had given way for the Suffrage bill. It was now proposed to take up a bill of later date than the Bankrupt bill and proceed to its consideration. He hoped the Bankrupt bill would be proceeded with.

Mr. Wade regarded the Nebraska bill as of more importance than the Bankrupt bill. It involved the right of the people of Nebraska to form a State government and be represented on this floor.

Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) said he was against the Nebraska bill and in favor of the Bankrupt bill. The act of yesterday should not be forgotten. The Senate had voted itself in favor of human rights, and now a proposition was before it to set aside that verdict, and create a white man's government, such as the Senators on the other side had said themselves in favor of. He hoped the Senate would not imitate the example of antiquity, and unweave to-day the web woven yesterday.

Mr. Wade said it was not in order to discuss a bill on the question of reference; but as Mr. Sumner had discussed it and attempted to prejudice the case, he would feel compelled to say a few words. Mr. Sumner had said there was no merit in the bill to admit Nebraska. He had undertaken to argue the question in advance, and to judge for the whole Senate. In his (Sumner's) judgment, it was a bill of no merit. If he (Sumner) was the sole judge, he (Wade) would have to give it up at once, and come down very quick; but Mr. Sumner was not the judge to decide for this body. Mr. Sumner had quoted something about the ancients. There was another ancient sage, of whom it was said that he "strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel." That was what Mr. Sumner now proposed. As to the objection Mr. Sumner made to the admission of Nebraska, he (Mr. Wade) could see no force in that. Mr. Sumner had voted for a Constitutional Amendment upon which to admit rebel States, and there was nothing in that amendment about colored suffrage. The Senate had admitted the rebel State of Tennessee, and now refused admission to a loyal Territory as a State.

Mr. Sumner—Did I vote for it?

Mr. Wade—Yes, you did.

Mr. Sumner—Oh! no.

Mr. Wade—But you [illegible] the principle on which Tennessee was admitted. Mr. Wade continued his remarks on the pending motion, advocating the admission of Nebraska.

Mr. Poland said his motion to take up the Bankrupt bill did not imply opposition to the other bill. He only thought it more important that the Bankrupt bill should be considered.

Mr. Hendricks (Dem., Ind.) thought the vote of the Colorado bill ought to be considered before any new proposition of that kind was introduced. It had been before the Senate a long time, and should have been considered at the last session.

Mr. Wade said the reason why the Colorado vote was not taken up last session was that he feared he had not strength enough on his side to get it through. He was not ready then to make the battle.

Mr. Sumner resumed the floor. Alluding to his own vote on the Constitutional Amendment, he asked Mr. Wade if he considered himself forced to admit the rebel States if they refused suffrage to the freedmen.

Mr. Wade said he considered himself bound to admit the rebel States if they ratified the Constitutional Amendment within a reasonable time. He thought that had not come yet, but when they would adopt the Amendment he would feel bound to vote for their admission.

Mr. Sumner—Even with the word "White" in their Constitution?

Mr. Wade—Without regard to that!

Mr. Sumner—Without regard to the rights of the freedmen?

Mr. Wade—I am as much in favor of colored suffrage as anybody, but I will stand by my agreement.

Mr. Sumner said he would stand by his agreement, too, but he had made no such agreement. Certain politicians and editors had undertaken to foist such an agreement upon the people; but had not succeeded. A proposition of that kind had been reported from the Reconstruction Committee, but had never been considered by the Senate.

Mr. Sumner said he would vote for the admission of no State that recognized a distinction of civil or political rights on account of color.

The question on taking up the bill to admit Nebraska was put. The Chair announced the vote, Yeas 21, Nays 11.

So the bill was taken up and read. It is in the usual language of such measures, that declares Nebraska to have formed a State government, to be admitted as a State in the Union, with equal rights.

Mr. Brown (Rep., Mo.) offered an amendment in the same language as that approved by Mr. Sumner and rejected in the Senate last session when the bill was up, viz.: a proviso that the act should take effect only upon the fundamental condition of the abolition of all distinction in civil and political rights on account of color, and the ratification of the condition by the people of Nebraska.

Mr. Wade took the floor in advocacy of the bill. He promised his speech with some remarks upon reconstruction. He considered himself bound to admit the Southern States upon the acceptation and ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. If, however, they should fail to accept that Amendment, he was then for applying the strong arm of the military power to them, and reorganizing all governments on the basis of equal rights.

Mr. Kirkwood (Rep., Iowa) inquired what Mr. Wade would consider a reasonable time.

Mr. Wade replied that he would consider that reasonable time exhausted when the Southern Legislatures had met, and either refused to ratify the Amendment or failed to consider it. Mr. Wade then spoke on the population and resources of Nebraska. The Bureau of Statistics showed the population to be 88,530 in April last, and at the last election a vote of 9,136 was cast. He repeated the arguments advanced by the friends of the bill when last before the Senate in July.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) said he had voted for this bill when last before the Senate. He felt bound to vote for the admission of Nebraska whenever she complied with the conditions of the enabling act. She had complied with these conditions, and the Senate was bound in honor to admit her. The proposition of Mr. Brown embraced additional conditions which it was not just to impose after having two years ago refused to make them. On the subject of the reconstruction of the Southern States, Mr. Sherman said he voted for the Constitutional Amendments with the distinct understanding that they were to be the terms upon which the South was to be restored to the Union. No one could avoid the irresistible logic, that if they accepted these amendments, Congress was bound to admit their Senators and Representatives. He (Sherman) voted for the amendment with this understanding, and did not dream that there was any doubt on the subject. Arkansas had rejected the amendment on the ground, among others, that it was not proposed by a constitutional Congress. The South, by her obstinacy, might yet have to learn by bitter experience whether this was a Constitutional Congress or not. Mr. Sherman then resumed the immediate subject before the Senate, dwelling upon the statistics of Nebraska to show that she had population sufficient for a State government.

Mr. Brown took the floor in advocacy of his amendment. He said that Congress had, in the admission of Missouri, exacted a condition that she should expurge from her Constitution a proviso excluding free persons of color from emigrating into that State. All he proposed for Nebraska now was a condition that she should not deny rights of citizenship to her own citizens. He did not believe that his amendment, if adopted, would delay the admission of the State 60 days. "So help me God," said Mr. Brown, "I will never vote for the admission of a Southern State that denies the right of suffrage to the black man."

WHAT TERMS WOULD THE REBELS HAVE DICTATED?

HON. CHARLES G. LORING, of Boston, contributes to the Boston *Advertiser* an able paper on Reconstruction, from which we extract the following:

How would the case have stood if the rebels had realized their hopeful anticipations of laying Philadelphia, New York and Boston in ashes or under contribution; and of dictating the terms of peace and of the future relations between the loyal States and the newly-established slave empire, which was to control the destinies of America?

The war must have terminated, of course, as all wars must, by a treaty of peace between the two governments. And it is worth while to contemplate for a moment what would probably have been the principal terms dictated by the victorious slaveholders.

1. There would have been the condition that nothing should be contained in the legislation or jurisprudence of the conquered States derogatory to the institution of slavery as being of divine origin, and as instinct with justice and humanity towards the black man.

2. That all the black men, women and children in the free States, who had ever been held in slavery in the slave States, and had escaped or gone into the free States under any circumstances—and the descendants of any residing therein—should be immediately delivered up to their former owners, or their legal representatives.

3. That the citizens of the Southern empire should have the right at all times to carry theis slaves into the free States and the Territories thereof, and use and treat them there in the same manner as they were accustomed to use and treat them in their own States; and to hire them out while there, free from all molestation by act or speech; and that any such molestation should be an offence punishable by laws to be enacted for the purpose.

4. That a law should be enacted, in each of the free States, requiring the immediate arrest and imprisonment of any slave who should thereafter escape from a slave State into a free State, by any person knowing of such escape, or upon complaint of his or her owner, or of any person assuming to act in his or her behalf (with the severest penalties upon any one who should harbor a fugitive, or refuse to aid in his recapture).

5. That the United States should pay all the expenses incurred by the Confederate States in carrying on the war, and prescribed pensions to the families of all their soldiers who had died in consequence of it.

6. That no memorials or other tributes of honorable remembrance should be erected in any portion of the free States to those, their children, who had fallen in the war.

7. That it should be lawful for the owner of any slave escaping from either of the Confederate States into either of the United States to pursue him in the territories thereof, and retake him by force of arms, if necessary, and transport him to the owner's place of residence, without being held guilty of any violation of the laws of neutrality, or of the laws of the States thus entered upon. And that no fortresses or fortifications should be erected by the United States upon the lines dividing the two empires, nor within fifty miles thereof.

No one can reasonably suppose that these requisitions would in any degree have transcended those which would have been imposed upon the people of the loyal States if they had been as effectually subdued as are those of the rebel States.

But now that victory has perched upon the standard of the United States, and absolute power is in her grasp to vindicate the majesty of her outraged laws, to demand indemnity for the enormous treasure expended in maintaining her authority (none being possible for the infinitely greater loss of the lives of her children) and to require security for her peace and safety against future like revolt, or political machinations to accomplish the same ends, all demanded by the simplest justice, and free from all taint of oppression, we are coolly told that the Constitution prohibits the exercise of any such powers; that these reasonable demands are wholly unconstitutional; that all which the government can lawfully do is instantly to reinstate these still unsubdued, though conquered, enemies in all their former political rights and privileges, and admit them into immediate participation in the administration of its authority.

Such is the theory which the President has adopted, which he is pleased to style his policy, and which he proclaims to be the only one in accordance with the Constitution; upon which *he seeks to replace the inhabitants of the rebel States in immediate possession of their previous political power and influence* in combination with their former allies of the Northern Democracy; and by which, *on his individual responsibility, and in declared opposition to the will of the representatives of the people, he is prolonging the present tranquillity and future safety of the country.* The voice of an indignant people has already pronounced its condemnation, with an emphasis which can leave no doubt either of its merits or of its fate.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

The following are the provisions of the District Suffrage bill as it finally passed both Houses:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of 21 years and upward, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and in the ward or district in which he shall offer to vote three months next preceding any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race.

Sec. 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia who shall willfully refuse to receive, or who shall willfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this Act, shall be liable to an action of *Tort* by the person injured, and shall be liable on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

Sec. 3. That if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District to give this Act in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement at each term of the court next preceding the holding of any general or city election in said District.

Sec. 5. That the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, on or before the first day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election, and said Mayor and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said list, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of such session in some newspapon printed in said District.

Sec. 6. That on or before the first day of March the Mayor and Aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters, thus prepared, in one or more public places in said cities respectively, at least ten days prior to said annual elections.

Sec. 7. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity, and shall find his name on the list, and mark it, and ascertain that his vote is single.

Sec. 8 and 9 were those added on motion of Mr. Wilson, to the first, punishing those who offered a bribe at an election; the second, punishing those who accepted it. For offering a bribe the punishment is $2,000 fine, or two years imprisonment, or both; for accepting a bribe the punishment is one year's imprisonment and disfranchisement thereafter.

The vote in the Senate upon the bill was yeas 32; nays 13, as follows:

YEAS.—Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Morgan, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—32.

NAYS.—*Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle*, Foster, *Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle*—13.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Cragin, Fowler, *Guthrie, Johnson, McDougall*, Nye, Yates—7.

Messrs. Yates and Johnson, the former being absent, paired as in the former vote.

The House adopted the Senate amendment and promptly passed the bill without debate, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Barker, Baxter, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomll, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Conklin, Cullum, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Denning, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Hart, Hawkins, Hays, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Jr., of New York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelly, Kasson, Kelso, Ketchum, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pa., Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Marston, Marvin, Maynard, McIndoe, McRuar, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Mhulton, Newell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice of Mass., Rollins, Samuel, Schenck, Schofields, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Francis Thomas, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernan, Van Horn of N. Y., Warner, Washburn of Ill., Washburn of Mass., Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pa., Windom, Woolbridge, and Schuyler Colfax—118.

NAYS.—Ancona, Bergen, Berger, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Harding, Harris, House, Hogan, Hubbard of W. Va., Hubbell of N. Y., Hunter, Kerr, Kuydendall, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, McKee, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Randall of Pa., Randall of Ky., Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tenn., Taylor of N. Y., Thornton, Ward of Ky., Whaley—46.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MR. STEVENS has introduced a bill reinstating civil government in North Carolina, to enable it to resume its former relations as one of the constituted States of the American Union. He stated that he did so at the request of several gentlemen from North Carolina. Read twice, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered printed.

Whereas, On the 20th day of May, 1861, the citizens of North Carolina, one of the United States of America, did rebel against the *government of the United States on the said 20th day of May and thereafter*, did violently set aside and destroy the organized constitutional government of the said State, and did engage with others in armed hostility and warfare to maintain their said action; and

Whereas, After the lapse of more than four years the United States, by force of arms, having succeeded in quelling said rebellion and disarming such insurgent citizens, did find in said district formerly comprising the State of North Carolina, no government organized or officers qualified according to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, by virtue of his power as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, under the operation of martial law, for the purpose of preserving peace and order, and of relieving his subordinate military officers from executing details of civil regulations in the several and widely separated localities in the district, did, under forms and rules by him prescribed, authorize certain citizens of the district to assume the execution of said purpose of preserving peace and order under the protection and sanction of the military authority; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Congress of the United States to preserve the said district, and the loyal citizens thereof, as one of the United States, and by law to cause to be organized therein a government republican in form, based on the civil and law-making power of the nation; therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That on the 20th day of May, 1867, at the hour of 12 o'clock, meridian, there shall assemble at the State House, in the city of Raleigh, a Convention of the loyal citizens of the district formerly comprising the State of North Carolina, composed of 120 delegates, to be chosen by voters qualified as hereinafter provided; and each County in said district shall be entitled to send to said Convention the same number of delegates that it was entitled to send members to the House of Commons of the State of North Carolina prior to the 20th day of May, 1861; and a majority of the delegates elected to said Convention shall constitute a quorum, and be invested with the sovereign power of the people of the district to frame a State Constitution, which shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for approval, modification or rejection preparatory to the re-establishment of the said State and the re-investing of loyal citizens with all the rights, privileges and immunities appertaining to the citizens of the other States of the Union; and the said Convention shall have power and authority to do all other acts which, by the recognized principles of republican government, sovereign conventions of the people of the States may of right do, provided that in case no quorum shall assemble on the said 20th day of May, any less number of delegates assembled may adjourn from day to day until such time as a quorum may assemble for the transaction of business.

Second, That, in the election of delegates to said Convention, there shall be allowed to vote all male resident citizens of the District formerly comprising the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years, without distinction of race or color, who can read or write, or may own in fee real estate of the value of $100, or more; *Provided*, That no one who has heretofore exercised the right of suffrage in said District shall be disqualified from voting in said election.

Third, That the qualifications for the delegates to the said Convention shall be the same as were required for members of the House of Commons of the State of North Carolina, immediately previous to the 20th of May, 1861, upon the taking and subscribing, before the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, or some other officer of the United States authorized to administer oaths, the following oath, to wit:

I do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God (or affirm as the case may be), that on the fourth day of March, 1864, and at all times hereafter, I would willingly have complied with the requirements of the Proclamation of the President of the United States issued on the eighth day of December, 1863, had a safe opportunity of doing so been afforded me. That on the said fourth day of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, I was opposed to the continuation of the rebellion and to the establishment of the so-called Confederate government, and voluntarily gave no aid or encouragement thereto, but earnestly desired the success of the Union and the suppression of all armed resistance to the government of the United States, and that I will henceforth faithfully support the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of states thereunder.

And no person shall be allowed to sit or act as a delegate in said Convention, or hold any office or under-appointment thereunder, until he shall have taken and subscribed the above oath in the manner and form as above provided.

Fourth, That it shall be the duty of the Judge of the District Court, or other officer before whom such oath is proposed to be taken, whenever he may suspect it is about to be taken falsely by any person, to put to such person any question under oath, and to hear any other evidence that may tend to satisfy him as to the propriety of administering it. And if, in his judgment, the person cannot truthfully take the oath, he may refuse to administer it. And should any person falsely take said oath, he shall be indicted and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States, held in the district in which the offense may be committed, for the crime of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to and receive such punishment as now attaches to the crime of perjury. And in the trial of such indictment, no person shall be qualified to sit upon the jury until he shall have taken such oath, and the Court may require any juror to take it unless he swear that he cannot truthfully do so.

Fifth, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to direct and require of the United States Marshal for the District of North Carolina to appoint for each county in said district one Deputy Marshal, and the Deputy Marshal so appointed shall, each in his respective county, appoint keepers and inspectors of polls and the necessary assistants, and on the 1st day of May, 1867, the said Deputy Marshals shall each open polls in their respective counties for the election of delegates to said Convention at such places, and shall conduct the election and find certificates of election, under such rules and regulations, except as herein otherwise provided, as were prescribed for the election of members of the House of Commons by the laws of North Carolina, previous to the 20th day of May, 1861, and any person who shall be appointed Deputy Marshal, or Inspector, or Keeper of the Polls, as aforesaid, and who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the United States Circuit Court, held in the district of North Carolina, shall be fined such sum, or imprisoned for such time as the Court in its discretion shall fix.

Sixth, That the said deputy marshals, keepers and inspectors of polls, and other necessary assistants, shall receive the sum of five dollars per day, for every day they may be engaged in the discharge of their duties under this Act, to be ascertained and paid by the United States Marshals of the district under the order of the District Judge. And the United States Marshal, in addition to his present salary and fees, shall receive such compensation for the discharge of his duties under this Act, as Congress may hereafter allow; and the Treasurer of the United States shall pay to the United States Marshal of said District upon the order or requisition of said Judge, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums of money from time to time, as may be necessary for carrying out the foregoing proposition.

Seventh, That the present organization set up under martial law by the military power of the President, and all officers in said district charged with the execution of civil regulations therein, except the regular officers of the United States, shall cease to be such, and their functions and powers shall terminate at such time as may be provided by the said Convention after the recognition and approval by Congress of the State Constitution and civil government provided for and sought to be established under this Act.

Eighth, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, so to dispose and employ the military and naval force of the United States, from time to time, and in such places, and to enforce the prompt and efficient execution of the provisions of this Act, and to preserve peace and order, and obedience to the laws of the United State in the said district formerly comprising the State of North Carolina.

THE LAST OF THE BOURBONS.

SPANISH ABOLITIONISM AND THE COMING REVOLUTION—ACTION OF THE CUBAN DELEGATES IN FAVOR OF EMANCIPATION.

From the London News, Nov. 24.

IT has passed into a proverb that the Bourbons neither forget nor learn. The present condition of affairs in Spain supplies a forcible illustration of this dynastical aphorism, for neither Queen Isabella II. nor her political advisers appear to have forgotten the traditions of their country nor to have learned the smallest particle of wisdom from contemporaneous events. These personages *dream of the possibility of governing sixteen millions of people in the middle of the nineteenth century precisely as their predecessors ruled in the dark ages.* It would not be surprising were an attempt made to revive the Inquisition. Is this moral blindness peculiar to the Bourbon race, or is it simply an idiosyncrasy of despotic power? In either case the result is the same, for oppression and misrule usurp the place of freedom and liberal institutions. Ignorance and misery at home, and loss of credit and political consideration abroad, are the inevitable consequence.

At this moment *the whole country is under martial law. Narvaez rules by the sword, and no man's life is safe.* The press [illegible] meetings for the discussion of political or other subjects are prohibited under the severest penalties; opposition is silenced by terror; many of the leading politicians have fled the country, and those who remain yield a reluctant acquiescence to the decrees of the powers that be, or maintain an ominous silence. Meanwhile the army is sullen and conspiracy is rifer than ever. *Ere long an explosion must take place, and no one is bold enough to predict that it will not overturn the throne of Isabella II. and terminate the rule of the Bourbons in Spain.*

This system of misgovernment caused the colonists of the Spanish possessions in America to revolt, and if Cuba and Porto Rico yet belong to Queen Isabella, it is not that the people are satisfied, but because, under the pretext of preparation for a possible negro insurrection, a large army is maintained there, ready at any time to suppress political excitement or the smallest manifestation of disaffection on the part of the Cubans and Porto Ricans. In spite, however, of this Damoclesian sword, the colonists of the Spanish Antilles have from time to time asserted their right to be governed as citizens, not ruled as slaves. Many of their leaders were in consequence driven into exile and poverty, but their speeches and writings found their way into the islands and continued to produce fruit by raising up new advocates of colonial reform. But the Spanish government persisted in turning a deaf ear to the remonstrances and petitions which poured in upon it from the colonial reform party, and began to consider the movement serious only when the abolition of the slave trade and slavery was mooted as an indispensable preliminary to all other reforms.

The slaveholders war in the United States, and its result, imparted to this phase of the colonial reform movement a significance not to be mistaken, and probably with a view to postpone indefinitely the solution of this grave question, the Narvaez Cabinet, assuming the initiative, promulgated a decree bearing date the 25th of November, 1865, which announced the intention of the government immediately to consider what political, financial, and social reform should be conceded to the citizens of Cuba and Porto Rico. In accordance with this decree they were required to send delegates from the various districts of these islands to meet an equal number of representatives of the government, selected from among those of its officers who had been personally engaged in the administration of the colonies, the two sections to form a Commission of Inquiry to confer as to the reforms to be instituted and the means of carrying them into effect. This Commission assembled at Madrid on the 30th of last month, and has held three meetings.

The opening address of the Colonial Minister, Senor Canovas del Castillo, was redundant with professions of the intention of the government to deal frankly with the question before it; all the information that the delegates desired to tender would be gratefully received; every point should have the most respectful and attentive consideration; the government had no prejudices, had come to no foregone conclusion, and only pledged itself to do justice to all parties. The Commissioners received these assurances with every demonstration of satisfaction, and forthwith prepared themselves for their work. It was not, however, a very encouraging fact that the government section of the Commission consisted of individuals pledged to maintain the present order of things. On the other hand, of the twenty-two delegates from Cuba and the six from Porto Rico only six are of the same view as the government, the remaining being all firm Abolitionists.

If any of the colonial delegates were deluded by the honied words of Senor Canovas del Castillo into the belief that the government really intended to act up to its protestations, the printed "interrogatory" of twenty-six questions, under the separate heads of "negro slaves, free negroes, Asiatic population and immigration," which the Minister placed in their hands, must at once have snatched the veil from their eyes. The effect produced upon them may be judged of by the result. The Porto Rican delegates, with one exception, *entered an energetic protest* against the course of the government, declaring it to be flagrantly inconsistent with the terms of the royal decree. They stated that the tendency of those questions was to perpetuate slavery indefinitely, and as such an intention was not only opposed to the views of their constituents, but antagonistic to the prosperity of the island, they declined to answer any of the queries. They also demanded, on behalf and in the name of their constituents, the immediate *abolition of slavery, with or without compensation to the slave-owners*, and with or without any regulations respecting the introduction of immigrant labor. They declare that the social reform involved in their demand was of primary importance, and that while they reserved the right of pressing for those administrative changes which the circumstances of the colony rendered imperative, they should insist to the end upon the abolition of slavery as an indispensable preliminary.

This noble protest proved contagious. The Cuban delegates, at first surprised, presently announced their adhesion to it, and in principle to the demand for abolition. But while they considered immediate emancipation might safely be conceded to Porto Rico, the circumstances and the condition of Cuba were so different that they preferred preparing a plan of emancipation more suitable to their island, which they should submit as soon as the discussions on Cuba were opened. Thus stood the question on the 13th of the present month.

The action of the government has now to be seen. It can no longer dally with the question of emancipation. The Abolitionist party in Spain has sprung into existence in a most marvelous manner. Two years ago it had no existence. The "Progressistas" are unanimously in favor of emancipation, and until Narvaez stifled the press, upwards of eighty newspapers advocated it. The Spanish Anti-Slavery Society, of which Don Salustiano Olozaga is President, inaugurated only on the first of April, last year, has held three numerously attended public meetings on the question, and numbers among its supporters the most eloquent orators in Spain, and some of the most distinguished members of the Cortes. The reign of terror has alone checked its progress; but sustained as it is, and strengthened by the attitude which the colonial delegates have assumed, it would seem impossible that anything short of extinction by the iron hand can prevent the solution of the important question which it has been instrumental in raising.

Thus do great principles make their way.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

GEN. GRANT accompanied his own report to the Secretary of War, with reports from subordinate officers commanding in the several Departments. We present herewith extracts from some of these, as giving official information of importance pertaining to the present condition of the negro in Southern territories.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MAJOR GEN. SICKLES, a cautious politician, says of the situation in South Carolina:

"In consequence of the vigilance of the garrisons and the punishment which has followed the perpetration of outrages upon refugees and freedmen, when the guilty parties became known to the military authorities, these crimes are generally committed by bands of outlaws and marauders, composed of the most reckless and abandoned characters, organized mainly for plunder and pillage. There is reason to believe that organizations of these banditti, more or less numerous, and connected with each other, exist in the localities I have mentioned, and have their accomplices with corresponding organizations in the border counties of Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina. They defy the civil authorities; they overawe the well-disposed population. They often elude the garrisons, because it is impossible to obtain from the people in the neighborhood of their depredations or of their resorts any reliable information about them. Even the colored people generally prefer to evade inquiries rather than expose themselves to certain vengeance as the penalty of disclosures that would cause the arrest and punishment of one or more of these confederated bands. His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina, who has endeavored, by means of rewards privately offered, to effect the arrest of some of these offenders, has succeeded in capturing one or two of them, and they are now in the hands of the civil authorities awaiting trial.

"In July last [illegible] armed, disguised as blacks, rode into the county town of Newberry, dismounted, tied their horses, and proceeded to the house of one Amos Wesley, a colored barber, who resided near the court-house; they killed him in the presence of his wife and family, mounted their horses and rode off. No arrests were made at the time, and the ring-leaders are still at large, although several of them are known to the authorities. Wesley had wronged no one, and seems to have been an inoffensive person, although, perhaps, somewhat indiscreet in speech. He had, however, been warned to leave Newberry, and it appears he intended to move somewhere as soon as he could find a suitable place for his calling. The officer sent to investigate the affair arrested two persons as accomplices in the crime, but the evidence was not deemed sufficient to justify their detention. (Report of Maj. Everton, aid-de-camp, appendix 8.) All the papers in the case have been furnished to His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina, in compliance with his request, for his information and action.

"Two or three weeks ago a party of men, similarly disguised as blacks, went to the residence of Mr. Biglow, a teacher of a school for colored children in the town of

the peace of neighborhoods, the exercise of the power of arrest and punishment under martial law is the only reliable security for life and property. The civil authorities fail to suppress these organizations and punish the outrages committed. Magistrates, constables, jurors and witnesses, residing far from a garrison, are intimidated by threats of retaliation from enforcing the ordinary legal remedies against these bandits and guerillas.

"The armed bands called 'Regulators' have no formal sanction from any authority, and are only countenanced by ill-disposed persons. These bands have committed repeated acts of hostility against the United States forces, and many depredations and outrages upon the persons and property of peaceable citizens. The instructions and orders given in such cases have been to capture and punish such offenders summarily as guerillas, pursuant to General Order No. 90, War Department, May 11, 1865.

"In certain counties, such as Newberry, Edgefield and Laurens, so much countenance was given to outrages upon refugees and freed people, directly and indirectly, by the indifference of the civil authorities, and by the population, who made themselves more or less accomplices in the crimes, that other and more comprehensive measures became necessary. I invited some well-disposed citizens of consideration and influence to proceed to those localities and endeavor to arouse the people to a proper sense of their responsibility for these disorders. Brevet Col. Alexander Moore, aid-de-camp, with an escort of cavalry, proceeded by my order to the localities where the offenses had been committed and arrested a number of the parties, some of them prominent citizens, who had harbored and given aid to the worst offenders.

"These remedies not proving to be effectual, I caused it to be made known to the inhabitants of Edgefield, Newberry and Laurens that measures had been initiated to remove the persecuted refugees and freed people inhabiting these counties to places of refuge and security, and to subsist them until they could provide for themselves; and that unless all just occasions for complaint against the population of those counties ceased forthwith, these measures would be taken at the expense of the communities responsible for grievances that seemed to defy all other modes of redress. Instructions of this purport having been sent to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Ames, commanding the Western district, and the tenor of them having been communicated to His Excellency the Governor, the improved condition of affairs subsequently observed in these counties made it practicable to postpone the execution of these measures indefinitely.

"It has likewise been found necessary to prohibit associations or assemblies composed of persons who served in the rebel armies, and having for their object the perpetuation of any military or other organization engaged in the rebellion. This prohibition has not been enforced against any society which has, in good faith, confined its action to the charitable relief of disabled and indigent survivors, and the ordinary observances for the burial of the dead.

"Recently a meeting of one of these associations was made the occasion for an address delivered by Gen. Wade Hampton, in which he is reported to have commented upon the government and the armies of the United States, and especially upon the operations of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, in a manner well calculated to incite discontent and hostility against the authorities of the United States. I have directed an inquiry into the matter, in order that the association of rebel soldiers may be suppressed, and Gen. Hampton admonished to observe the terms of his parole, if, upon investigation, it shall appear to have been disregarded in this instance."

These statements possess still more importance from the fact that Gen. Sickles pronounced himself a Johnson man previous to the elections, and would, therefore, naturally endeavor to make his report as favorable to the President's policy of reconstruction, and the President's theory that South Carolina is fit for immediate restoration, as a regard for truth would allow.

TEXAS.

Gen. Sheridan speaks of the situation in Texas as follows:

"The condition of civil affairs in Texas was anomalous, singular and unsatisfactory. I found the Provisional Governor, backed by a small portion of the population, had for his standard of loyalty abhorrence for the rebellion and glory in its defeat, while his successor, as actual Governor, had for his standard of loyalty, pride in rebellion; that it was a righteous but lost cause, being overpowered by the Federal forces. Both of these representatives of the civil law, entertaining opposite standards for the loyalty of their subjects, I was required to support, and did it to the best of my ability; but it has been embarrassing in the extreme. Gov. Hamilton, the Provisional Governor, was clamorous for more troops, and in several communications to me asserted that the civil law could not be carried out; that freedmen would be killed and Union men driven from the State without military support, which I gave whenever it was possible. Gov. Throckmorton, the present Governor, wants all the troops moved from the settled portions of the State, asserting that the civil law was all right; that justice would be done to freedmen, Union men, and our soldiers in the courts. BUT JUSTICE IS NOT DONE..... *To give you an instance of this, two soldiers were shot at Brenham Texas, about two months ago;* they were unarmed, and offered no provocation. *The Grand Jury could find no bill against their would-be assassins, but found a bill against Brevet Maj. Smith, 17th Infantry, for burglary, because he broke into the house of some citizen in his attempt to arrest these men.*

"*My own opinion is that the trial of a white man for the murder of a freedman in Texas would be a farce,* and in making this statement I make it because truth compels me and for no other reason.

"It is strange that over a white man killed by Indians on an extensive frontier the greatest excitement will take place, *but over the killing of many freedmen in the settlements nothing is done.* I cannot help but see this, and I cannot help but tell it to my superiors, no matter how unpleasant it may be to the authorities of Texas."

MISSISSIPPI.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas's report of affairs in his department encloses the reports of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wood, of Mississippi, and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Davis, of Kentucky. Gen. Wood refers to the political situation in Mississippi cautiously, as follows:

"Several of the statute laws of this State in reference to the negroes are very objectionable. I will specially designate a few that seem to be most open to objection:

"The statute makes the negro a competent witness in all cases in which one or both of the parties litigant are negroes; it therefore fully protects the rights of the negroes. But if both the parties litigant in any case are white persons, the negro is not a competent witness. Since the negro is a competent witness, either for the prosecution or defence, in cases in which a white person is either plaintiff or defendant and the other party a negro, no reason can be perceived why the colored person should not be a competent witness when both parties are white persons. It is true this statute does not injure the rights of persons or property of the negroes, but it does work great injury and inconvenience to the white inhabitants. As the law now stands the negro can use the testimony of the members of the colored race, as also the evidence of white people, in all cases in which his rights are in litigation; but in matters of litigation between two white persons, neither of the parties can use negro testimony, though it may be the only evidence available in the case. A white person can use the testimony of a negro only in case a negro is party to the suit.

"The statute prohibiting colored people from bearing arms without a special license is unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional. One of the courts of the State has decided the law to be unconstitutional while another has maintained its constitutionality.

"The law prohibiting the negroes from purchasing or leasing real estate, except in corporate towns or cities, is impolitic and unconstitutional. The effect of it is to drive negroes in large numbers into the towns, where they suffer from idleness, vice, and disease; whereas, if they were allowed to acquire homes in the country, they would become useful, contented and happy laborers. The Constitution of this State, as amended in 1865, invests the negroes with the right to acquire and hold property without any qualification or limitation as to the kind or character of the property. It is hence impossible to perceive what authority the Legislature of the State possesses to limit this constitutional boon. Moreover, this statute conflicts directly with the undoubted constitutional right of every citizen, whether white or black, to alienate every species of property he owns, whether real or personal, in any way, or to any other person without distinction of color, that may be agreeable to the interest or disposition of the proprietor.

"The statute requiring all negroes to make a contract, on or before January 10 of each year, or to obtain a license to do job work, is unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional.

"The Constitution of the United States as well as the Constitution of this State, prohibits forever slavery or involuntary servitude.

"If the negroes are required by a statutory enactment to obtain a license to do job work, make a contract to labor for the year, or to be exposed to arrest, fine, and imprisonment, it would seem the constitutional gift is not much more than a name.

"It is trusted that subsequent legislation will remove these objectionable acts from the statute book, or that they will become obsolete.

"A slow but gradual amelioration of feeling and abatement of prejudice toward the negroes are observable among the white population of the State."

KENTUCKY.

Gen. Davis describes the situation in Kentucky as follows:

"The party known as the rebel sympathizers carried the State in August last by a large majority, electing men, in most cases, to office whose sympathies were known to have been in favor of the rebellion throughout the war, and in many instances returned rebel soldiers were elected.

"Bands of 'guerillas' and 'negro regulators' soon increased in numbers and audacity, and many lawless acts have been perpetrated by them upon the defenseless and unoffending citizens, both white and black. The increase of robbery and lawlessness and the ineffectual measures taken by the civil authorities to suppress these bands, rendered it my duty to offer to the citizens more protection from the military than I had before found necessary.

"In Gallatin and surrounding counties these became so formidable and bold in committing their robberies that I was compelled to send about September 1 last, a company of troops to Warsaw, also Bowling Green and Paducah, for the protection of the people. These troops still occupy their camps at these places, and judging from the present state of affairs it will be necessary to continue their presence there.

"From these posts small detachments of men are sent out as necessity requires to protect the agents of the Bureau, and make arrests of desperadoes. I have allowed no arrests of citizens to be made, except where it was manifest that the civil authorities failed or refused to take action, and then only on affidavits previously taken showing conclusively the identity and guilt of the parties. All parties arrested up to this date except five, have been turned over to the civil courts for trial after a few days imprisonment; these five prisoners have been in confinement only a few days, and are now awaiting the demand of the United States Marshal to be so turned over. These parties have generally been turned over to the United States District Court of this State, the only court in the State within my knowledge that will admit the testimony of colored witnesses against accused white parties. For further particulars on this subject, I would especially refer to the accompanying report of the Bureau affairs."

Both these Generals are conservative in politics, and each has toned down his statements to the moderation to be expected from their political tendencies. Still the picture is anything but flattering to the President's policy or influence.

THE END OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the New York Tribune.

THERE is one short passage in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, just presented to Congress, which, probably overlooked amid the imposing details given in that document of the strength of our naval arm, and the movements of our squadrons in different parts of the world, merits, we think, particular notice. It is this:

"But one slaver has been fitted out on the southern coast of Africa within the past year, and she has been captured on the coast of Cuba with her cargo. It was the opinion of prominent officials at Loando, including the French Admiral on that station, *that the slave trade had expired, and that this blot on civilization had become at last a matter of history.*"

We also find the following in the Report:

"The vessels on the West India station were instructed to exercise vigilance in detecting slavers and preventing the slave trade, provided any lingering remains of that nefarious traffic still existed. But no captures have been made, *and it is to be hoped this infamous trade is extinct.*"

So, it would appear, it is to be the happiness of the present generation to witness the last of one of the greatest curses with which humanity has ever been afflicted—the extinction of the "sum of all villanies." The history of the African slave trade, like the prophet's roll, is "full of lamentations, and mourning, and woe." It is a history whose every page has been saturated with tears and blood. One of the most hopeful and cheering signs of the times is the fact that the last page of that dreadful history has been written, and that Christian civilization is to be redeemed from the abomination and disgrace of man-stealing, and of the cruelties and horrors of the "middle-passage." The future historians of this country will record with pride the fact that, simultaneously with our struggles to save liberty in the Republic, the nation became more earnest than ever in protest against this abomination, and more active in efforts to suppress the wicked trade.

Spain is now the only power from which any attempt to revive the traffic in human flesh and blood may be apprehended. But she, too, will be compelled to yield in this matter to that enlightened public opinion which has forced other nations to abandon the nefarious business. She is under treaty obligations with Great Britain to suppress the traffic, a sum amounting to nearly half a million of pounds sterling having been paid to her for that purpose. The terms of the treaty in question have been shamelessly violated by Spain, who for years past has tacitly given every encouragement to the man-stealers of Cuba in the prosecution of their inhuman enterprise. Previously to our late civil war, the slave trade to Cuba was carried on in great measure under cover of the United States flag; but the treaty made with the British government by President Lincoln's Administration, for the more effectual suppression of the traffic by means of concerted action between the United States and England, renders it impossible for the Spaniards any longer to find impunity under the shelter of our flag; and the vigilance of cruisers, as the Secretary's report shows, has done the rest, the trade being already virtually extinct. And Spain, we repeat, cannot revive it; for, independently of that extraneous pressure which, on the question of negro slavery, must eventually drive her into the right path, a wholesome sentiment is springing up in her own bosom. Madrid has its Abolition party, active, earnest and enthusiastic; Cuba, too, has its Abolitionists; and there are facts showing that the Spanish government is feeling sensibly the moral pressure arising out of the events of the last five years in this part of the world. The abolition of slavery in Cuba is only a question of time, and we think we see already "the beginning of the end."

DEAD COLORED PATRIOTS.

MOVEMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THEIR ORPHANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1866.

A MEETING of the late members of the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops, which, during the war, organized colored regiments without expense to the government, was held at Pennsylvania Freedmen's Rooms this afternoon. The object of the meeting was that the orphans of colored soldiers should participate in the advantages of the appropriations made by the State for the maintenance and education of soldiers orphans. A committee, consisting of E. W. Clark, Abraham Barker, Gen. Louis Wagner, Robert R. Corson and others, was appointed to confer with Thomas H. Burrows, the Superintendent of the State Orphan Fund, which is between $400,000 and $500,000, and get together the orphans of colored soldiers in distress.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1866.

The members of the late Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored troops in this State and those who consider that the orphans of colored soldiers shall participate in the advantages of the appropriation made by the Legislature for the maintenance and education of soldiers orphans, met to-day. Thomas Webster, Chairman of the Committee, was chosen President. The Secretary read a lengthy report, showing that but little had been done for the orphans of the colored patriots. The Superintendent of Schools, Thomas H. Burrowes, was called to account for his lukewarmness in the cause, as he was aware that the provisions made by the Legislature were for the benefit of both white and colored orphans alike. A committee of eleven was appointed to confer with Mr. Burrowes upon the subject, and to look after the orphans and get them together and form a school. Gen. Louis Wagner was made Chairman of the Committee.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 121 Nassau street, New York, will supply THE STANDARD to news dealers and others in or out of the city.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE question of impeaching the President occupies a very large share of public attention. In our judgment, more than two-thirds of the loyal masses are ready for it. The House of Representatives, we are assured by the most trustworthy and competent authority, is ready to begin by a vote of three to one. The only hesitation arises from the position taken by certain conservative Senators—men who have never outgrown their education in the timid policy of the old Whig party, and who still retain relations with the President which it would be flattery to call equivocal. These men express such repugnance to the measure, such doubts of its justice and expediency, that its friends infer they will never agree to a conviction. Unwilling to aid in what would then be thought an abortive movement, one unsuccessful in its immediate result, the friends of impeachment hesitate to proceed. We doubt whether this reluctance is good policy. Grant the possibility of our not securing a conviction—there are still many considerations which show how valuable the mere impeachment itself would be. Foremost and chief of these is the probable effect on the South. What changed its honorable and healthy humility in May, 1865, to the arrogant and swaggering confidence of May, 1866? The reliance on Johnson's treachery, and the expectation that his treason would be countenanced by a large Northern constituency. No one will deny this. The stiff Northern breeze of October and November has almost blown away that castle in the air. Still, a million and more of Democratic votes give large room for future hope; make it easy to confound and dispute the significance of the election triumph. Few men doubt that the President means to persevere in his plot. But the whole South watches to see what the purpose of the North really is, and how far, even in the presence of such a Democratic mass, the Republican party dares to go. Let the news go forth that the President is defied—that Republican leaders dare to declare open battle with him, to impeach and suspend him, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, that announcement will make Southern knees, like those of former tyrants, shake and smite against each other; the proud but baseless fabric of Southern ambition will dissolve, and "leave not a wreck behind." Wade Hampton even may come to his knees, and coward brutes like Mayor Munroe will surely get to theirs. It will be a sign of Northern purpose and of our leaders' understanding of, and confidence in it, more potent than any other evidence can be. No movement would go so far toward convincing the South how hopeless is her plan to save her inhuman civilization from the verdict which Northern victory has recorded against it.

There is another consideration of great importance. The usurpation and corruption of the National Executive have been increasing every year for the last quarter of a century. Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan have each succeeded in outdoing his predecessor—the increasing servility and baseness of each making his predecessor appear comparatively decent. The impunity with which each was suffered to complete his villany emboldened his successor. Such men are below the reach of honorable motive, respect for character, and love of good repute. Their impunity *corrupts and emboldens* all in the nation *that resembles them.* The motives to such usurpation and servility are many and strong; success and impunity intensify and strengthen them still further. We need an example; we need to give to the popular rebuke the strongest expression and form possible. If the sinner cannot actually be punished, let him tremble at the close approach and most imminent danger of getting his deserts. If the Senate will not give us the credit of convicting the usurper, let the House at least give free course to the utterance of that protest from the moral sense of the people which impeachment alone would constitute. Such utterance is due to national character and self-respect. It might tend strongly to arrest our deterioration. Warren Hastings, colossal sinner as he was against Christian civilization and absolute justice, was acquitted when the Commons impeached him; but Lord John Russell testifies that his trial saved India from any repetition of such wholesale murders and gigantic corruption. He says:

"Though the impeachment ended in an acquittal, its results were memorable and beneficial. *Never has the great object of punishment, the prevention of crime, been attained more completely than by this trial.*"

So it might, and probably would be, in our case. Surely, we stand in as great need of such salvation. The trial would throw open to the light the dark chambers and crooked paths of Executive malversation and defiant illegality of policy. The blood of New Orleans, and that of those three soldiers whose murderers, by Johnson's trick, walk unpunished, might still cry unheard for vengeance; but its guilt would be traced home to the very doors of the White House, on evidence no man could gainsay. After that revelation, such a popular verdict would be recorded—no matter how a whole family provided with offices, or any other management, might gag the Senate—that no future President would venture to walk in the same path. We have so much faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people, as to be sure of this. If Johnson cannot be punished, still, like his first predecessor, we can send him forth with such a mark on his brow that no man will follow his example.

We turn to another point. Some doubt whether Johnson be legally liable to impeachment, since, as they suppose, he has violated no specific statute, committed no offence specially and exactly defined by law. We think such a supposition utterly erroneous. On the contrary, if asked by what law we intended to try him, we might answer, as the Roundhead did in Charles the First's case, "By all the laws he has left us."

But, even granting the supposition to be correct, it does not touch or affect the question. Impeachment is not like, nor is it limited like, a common indictment. No man can be indicted except for a crime that common or statute law has distinctly described; but an officer may be impeached for any grave misuse of his powers, or any mischievous non-use of them—for any conduct which harms the public or perils its welfare. It is a process intended to sweep after the exact and definite machinery of the law, and save the State from evils which no law, however comprehensive, can cover. Who ever undertook to find or state the exact statute that Warren Hastings had violated? When did Burke, Fox or Sheridan enter Westminster Hall "with the statute-book doubled down in dogs' ears," to specify the exact clause which that ruthless trampler on helpless millions had violated? The nature of the proceeding excused them from all such labor. So of our usurper with bloody and unclean hands. His offences have been, to be sure, in many instances, violations of express laws. But we waive that; we may point to his whole course, beginning with North Carolina in 1865, and ending at Baltimore, when, thirsting for loyal blood, the wholesome timidity of his own tools and the courage of a young judge sent him, baulked and cowed, back to his lair—we may point to all this and demand that the whole constitutional arsenal shall be exhausted to punish such a past and prevent a similar future.

The American people arraigning their Chief Magistrate, in the face of the world—the first time in their history—for his attempt, by hypocrisy and treason, to corrupt their moral sense and baulk their victory over an inhuman and bloody system—and doing it in defence of a hapless and friendless race, would be a sublime spectacle, compared with which the trials of Charles I. and Louis XVI. would sink into merely selfish and ambitious measures. Such a step would be in keeping with the noble march of the Revolution—better evidence of the generous and high principle which has underlain the war, than the thunders of Gettysburg, or even the Emancipation Proclamation itself.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE passage of the Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, extending the ballot to the colored people on equal terms with the whites, is an event—too long delayed—which we chronicle with great satisfaction. We rejoice with the freedmen that, by this act, they are transformed into freemen. As a local triumph it will be of great value in many ways. But its more important significance is as an established precedent for the rule of Congress in all the territories, which, like the District of Columbia, are under its immediate jurisdiction. The argument which achieved suffrage for the colored men of the District, with but the single condition of loyalty, exacted also of the whites, is equally applicable to Colorado, South Carolina, Nebraska, Virginia, and all territories now awaiting proper organizations under the authority of Congress, for admission as States into the Union. The arguments for special educational or property qualifications for the blacks, as a class, have been duly considered, and by large adverse majorities, in both the Senate and House of Representatives, have been pronounced of insufficient force for practical application. We trust that the corner-stone of a more truly Republican government having thus been laid in the District, the work of national reconstruction may be speedily consummated without odious class distinctions based simply upon complexional differences. As the necessary complement of emancipation, we hail joyfully this onward step in the pathway of national progress and prosperity.

MR. ASHLEY, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives on Monday last, moved for a suspension of the rules, that he might offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee, to consist of seven members of this House, be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether any acts have been done by any officer of the government of the United States, which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, and whether said acts were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert, or corrupt the government of the United States, or any department thereof; and said committeee have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer the customary oath to witnesses, and that they have leave to report at any time.

The motion was not sustained by the requisite two-thirds vote, so the resolution was not received. It is expected that at an early day it will be offered and adopted. This proposition, in general terms, for an inquiry, is the nearest approach which has yet been made to impeachment. We hope Mr. Ashley will substitute for the above resolution a definite proposition for the impeachment, suspension from office, and trial of the President of the United States, and, without delay, submit it to the House. This is what the emergency of our national situation urgently requires. It is the preliminary indispensable to right reconstruction. The best judgment of the country, and its truly [illegible] *demand the* impeachment of a President who is in acknowledged alliance with defiant, unrepentant rebels.

WE print elsewhere, in full, the bill introduced by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for the reconstruction of the former State of North Carolina. The bill does not meet our approval; but, as the beginning, we presume, of Congressional reconstruction, as opposed to the President's so-called State governments, it is important, and will be read with corresponding interest. We do not, at this time, propose to comment at length upon the measure. It has already given rise to an important discussion by the press of the question of practical reconstruction. Selections from several leading journals, which we had prepared for this number, we are compelled to defer till next week. A fundamental fault of the bill is, that it discriminates harshly and unjustly against colored men, by imposing educational and property qualifications upon them, as a distinct class, whilst it leaves the whites free from such restrictions. It also unnecessarily includes the word "male." With the District of Columbia now as a precedent, we trust that no measure for the reorganization of the territory of North Carolina, or any portion of the Federal domain, will be sanctioned by Congress, except upon the basis of full political equality with the whites for our colored clients.

SENATOR WADE, as compared with most politicians, has a very honorable record. He is damaging it most seriously, however, by the course he is pursuing on the Nebraska question. His opposition to Senator Brown's amendment, requiring political equality between the whites and the blacks of the territory, is self-stultification, and without any justification in principle. He is not alone in this shiftless and disgraceful treachery with reference to Colorado and Nebraska, a continuation of Wilson's policy the last session. These Senatorial gentlemen, who claim to be somewhat better than Doolittle, Dixon, and Cowan, and who leave Messrs. Sumner and Brown in a small minority, where justice, consistency, and the national honor are at stake, should be admonished that there will be a day of reckoning for them also, and that it is too late to palm off infamous tricks for statesmanship.

A debate of much interest and importance occurred in the Senate, while the District Suffrage bill was pending, upon the enfranchisement of woman. An amendment abolishing the distinction of sex, as well as color, was offered by Mr. Cowan, with the purpose of defeating the bill. Though the vote in favor of the proposition to abolish the distinction of sex as a qualification for voting was small, the gain to the cause of woman's enfranchisement from the Senatorial discussion of the subject will be very great. The question is still open, and, in the District, will be decided hereafter upon its own merits, irrespective of color. A very interesting account of the debate will be found in the letter of our Occasional Correspondent from Washington.

WE have received, just as we are ready to go to press, from John M. Langston, Esq., President of the National Equal Rights League, a call to the colored men of the country to meet the League in Convention, in Philadelphia, on the 10th of January next. We are very glad the Convention is to be held and shall print the call next week.

WE print, in another column, a Memorial to Congress, adopted by the recent Equal Rights Convention held in this city. The Conventions which have since been held at Utica, Rochester, and Syracuse, have, we are glad to learn, been well attended and characterized by a lively interest.

WE are indebted to Mr. Sumner for the *Congressional Globe*, containing a full report of the debate upon the District Suffrage bill.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the Address and Resolutions of the Loyalists of Louisiana, presented on the first page, and which appeared in a recent number of the New Orleans *Tribune*. They ask Congress, in manly, unmistakable language, to impeach Mr. Johnson, and to give them a loyal government.

The friends of impartial freedom will give to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER and to Senator BROWN of Missouri hearty thanks for their manly opposition to the admission of Nebraska, with a license to disfranchise its colored citizens.

THE Washington correspondent of the Missouri (St. Louis) *Democrat* writes: "The prime object of the vagrant acts which were passed in all the Southern States immediately after the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery, is well illustrated by the following: Rev. Wm. Finchen, a colored missionary who was preaching to the people of his own race in Pike county, Georgia, and who has a salary of thirty-five dollars per month paid by the Georgia Equal Rights Association, which receives its funds from Northern benevolent societies, was arrested as a vagrant and sentenced to the chain gang for twelve months. He has now been in the chain gang about six months. When arrested and convicted he was in receipt of his salary, was independent in his circumstances, and was doing much good as a member of the gospel and teacher. His case was carried from one court to another, and his conviction was affirmed by the highest courts to which the case went—the court holding that the North had no right to send money South to pay for such service, and that such a support was so precarious as to make one who was dependent upon it a vagrant. These facts are matters of official record, and will be brought to the attention of Congress in a few days."

PERSONAL.

Frederick Douglass delivered an able and eloquent lecture in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Monday evening last, upon "the Sources of Danger to the Republic."

The Rev. H. J. Vandyke, D.D., of Brooklyn, was recently invited to the Chair of Theology, in the Seminary at Columbia, S. C. He declines the call, but is careful to have it understood that he is in sympathy with the thoughts and feelings of the Southern Presbyterians who invited him to the place.

The N. Y. *Herald* says: It is rumored, and apparently on good authority, that Hon. Ben Wood, State Senator, in a trial of skill with Congressman elect Hon. John Morrissey, at the scientific game of faro, on Wednesday night last, realized the handsome winnings of $140,000. The contest took place at the headquarters of Congressman Morrissey, on 24th street.

At a recent Equal Rights meeting, held in Westchester county, N. Y., Mr. Edwin A. Stadwell presided, and introduced Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton as one of the speakers, who, he said, "was an independent candidate for Congress in the late election, and came nearer being elected by two thousand votes than Hon. Horace Greeley, who was defeated by ten thousand, while the majority against Mrs. Stanton was but eight thousand!"

Warrington, of the Springfield *Republican*, says: I see that Gen. Wilson dropped a hint that he thought "membership of a Christian church" would be a proper qualification for the voter. This would fill up the church, but would quite destroy the distinction between it and "the world." We should all run for deaconships and pastorships at once. The General's proposition is of course intended to include the Southern churches, but what becomes of his ancient estimate of these institutions, as "woman-whipping," "baby-stealing," and so on. It would be hard to find a "Christian church" in the South, or even in the District of Columbia, tried by any political anti-slavery test. So I conclude the General's remark was not intended as a practical suggestion, but only as a reminder to [illegible] *race to* himself, of his own church relations.

The Boston *Commonwealth* contains the following: "The death of Mr. Charles P. Bosson a well-known editor and reporter, of heart-disease, while temporarily sojourning in New-York, at the age of fifty, has caused a sad regret among his professional brethren in this city. He was a genial and talented man, who counted his friends by scores. The mobbing of Thompson in Lowell, in 1835, made him an Abolitionist, and in 1842 or '43 he was run for Lieut.-Governor (on a ticket with Wm. Lloyd Garrison for Governor) by that party. This, of course, was before the non-voting period. Of late years, he has been employed on the *Herald* and *Commercial* of this city. He leaves a most excellent wife and four children. His memory will be ever green to many."

Anna E. Dickinson, whose serious illness we announced last week, is, we are happy to learn, convalescent. The *Independent* of this week contains the following: So many of our readers, in different parts of the country, are anxious to learn the particulars of Miss Dickinson's illness that we hope to be pardoned for printing the following extract of a private letter from her sister, dated Rockford, Ill., Dec. 12:

"'You know of Anna's illness—typhoid pneumonia. She came here almost dying, and was on the very verge of the grave for three or four days. She has been out of danger since last Thursday, and is gaining strenth; has been able to sit up part of to-day for the first. She has had to give up all her western appointments, but expects to get into New England to fulfill her engagements there at a later period. The doctor says I can take her home in the through sleeping-car in time for Christmas, which she is very anxious to spend with her mother.'"

Charles C. Burleigh has returned to Florence, Mass., from an extended lecturing tour at the West. He passed the day in this city with friends on Friday last. We find in the Massillon (Ohio) *Independent* the following notice of Mr. Burleigh's recent lecture at Massillon: "Mr Burleigh's lecture on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., on the subject, The use to be made of our recent victories, so far as power of reasoning and logical conclusions relate to these efforts, was a success. His premises and conclusions are so intimately linked together that no force of sophistry or false reasoning can separate them: and hence he proved that not only justice but duty requires the nation to do right to those thousands of defenders, who went from broken coffles, slave pens, the lash and auction block, into the ranks where men and heroes fought side by side against and overcame tyranny. Justice requires and demands their equality, so far as law and right are concerned——and if the nation fails to mete out this measure of equality, not only justice but judgment will come upon it. Mr. B. claims that the people are ready for this, and have proved themselves so not only in war but in peace. He has not abated in any of the fine powers of mind for which he has been known for the last quarter of a century. He is now settled as minister at Florence, Mass., over a Unitarian church, where he preaches regularly when at home."

WE present below extracts, of special interest to our readers, of letters from highly esteemed friends abroad, which we are permitted to make by our friend Sarah Pugh, of Philadelphia, to whom the letters were addressed:

Extract of a letter from RICHARD D. WEBB.

"As to the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, I have continued to take it. I could never see eye to eye with ——, ——, —— , ——, and others, who regarded their work as Abolitionists, at an end; and in view of the present state of American affairs, I think they must now be of the same opinion themselves—(as mine). I am glad THE STANDARD has been continued, if only to show that there is a remnant left of the old guard who are determined not to lay down their arms till the battle has been really won. I fear that so much of the American prejudice against color still exists, that it is very difficult for the American people, in any large number, to stand up for the rights of all, as they would do, if the freedmen were all white. I am then as warmly with you in all your aspirations as ever I was, and what more need I say, to show that I continue to deserve your kindly remembrance and sympathy?"

MRS. ELIZABETH PEASE NICHOL writes:

"I have been deeply interested in reading a recent number of THE STANDARD—Sumner's speech—E. C. Stanton's address to the electors, and several other items of intelligence which bring you all so fondly to remembrance.

"Truly God has wrought a great deliverance in your nation, even to have banished the *name* of slavery forever from your land; nor can we doubt that it will be wrought out in God's own time. But, alas! how mournful is the contemplation of the present. Your President, falsifying all his promises, and throwing his influence and authority in favor of the ex-rebels. Charles Sumner draws a melancholy picture and doubtless too true a picture of the state of things now, but is there no power in Congress to displace the Chief Magistrate when he acts as Johnson is acting? With my imperfect knowledge, I feel inclined to agree with the remarks of the editor of THE STANDARD, that Sumner does not go far enough and that Johnson should be impeached.

I have watched, and I shall continue to watch, the progress and turn of events with you with deep interest and sympathy—longing that the evil may be overruled for good, and that dear Garrison's jubilant song of thanksgiving may speedily be sung with lighter and less anxious hearts than it can be yet.

Oh, how my heart did rejoice, when slavery was abolished—not only for the thing itself, but also for and with the noble champion of the cause, who had done more, and sacrificed more than any other human being in bringing about what then seemed, and what will yet be proved to be, the glorious consummation. I thought that no man ever stood in a nobler position than did William Lloyd Garrison at Fort Sumter.

And now respecting our dear friend E. C. Stanton. I honor the moral courage which enables her to come forward in the way she has done. The question of giving women who are householders the right of voting, has been brought before our Parliament by John Stuart Mill, and a petition in favor of it presented, signed by fifteen hundred of our sex. The question is working its way in the minds of many. It has met with less ridicule than was expected—but we move slowly in these matters. It is "something to set the ball rolling."

MISS ESTLIN, who favored the discontinuance of the American Anti-Slavery Society, says: "I would have seen it dissolve in all its grandeur and dignity when its special work was done, and then its members would have formed new associations combining these new elements and accretions to the original Society, for carrying out the much-needed work they are aiming to do under the old name. We are with you through this disappointing, anxious period, and all hoping that a higher power than the President will overrule his erroneous course. How long will he be suffered to insult Congress and play into the traitors' hands? It is a solemn time for America; but I have faith that she won't yield up tamely the fruit of her four years' conflict."

A BLUNDERING CONGRESS.

BY W. W. BROOM, EDITOR OF THE "TEMPLE OF OPINIONS."

THERE is a strange fatuity among our Congressmen. At the very beginning of the session, they have commenced the work of blundering and bungling. It has failed to take the vantage ground; it jokes, laughs, moves useless resolves, and jabbers like frightened and garrulous old women. The "dough" of Congress seems to be not only heavy and dull, but of immense size. Is our late splendid victory at the ballot-box to be wasted, frittered away by Congress? Are our labors to be of no avail? It has blundered in *asking* for a message from a traitor, or a murderer, or a madman. It should *first* have asserted its dignity as THE PEOPLE'S law-makers, *not* hanging on the verge of anything, nor on any man or set of men. In not so acting, it has stultified itself. It has already referred *vital* subjects to wearying committees. It should have resolved itself into a committee of the whole, in its respective divisions of Senate and House of Representatives, either to impeach or to investigate the past conduct of the President. Again, it lost a fine opportunity of *defeating* an enemy, and woefully blundered. Congress has not shaded a solitary eye of the Argus of the White House. It has not cut one of the talons of murderous reconstruction. By accepting the message, by asking for it, Congress has accepted the *present legality* of Andrew Johnson. It thus recognizes the constitutionality of a President *who has failed to enforce* the laws of the [illegible] *has selected the butchering* of peaceful men in a peaceful meeting, who has grossly insulted the duly elected representatives of the people, who has attempted to intimidate and to excite the ignorant passions of mobs against the wisest, the noblest, the best men of our country. In the face of all these facts, shames and crimes, Congress commences perilous legislation by blundering! We cannot smile at this spectacle. It is "a dismal sight." The majesty of republicanism simmering in woe-begone and bloody plight among the timorous passions of representative men! We are not living in holiday times; holiday work is not in our way. It is stern times for us Americans, and we expect our Congressmen to feel sternly, and act as though the whole future depends—as indeed it does—upon their *present* wisdom, determination and patriotism. Our ship of state is not in calm waters; it has not reached a secure haven; there are still traitors among its crew, enemies secreted around the shores. Consult the chart, men of Congress! Cast the lead; for the soundings are doubtful. Cease your blundering; vex not the spirits of the wronged, the suffering, but whose hope and faith are in you, men of Congress!

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, December 17th, 1866.

WE have been feelingly reminded here of the schoolboys' famous specimen of irregular verbs, "First it blew, then it snew, then it thew, then it friz." Precisely that sequence of events has happened here in the last twenty-four hours, and now it is snowing again, and in a manner which leads us to expect sleighing, unless the usual signs of December fail. But even should the ice and the young people's hopes again melt, thaw, and resolve themselves into a dew, our pleasure-hunters will still have plenty of occupation; this is their busy season; the season of theatres, concerts, lectures, balls, auctions and Christmas gifts; and those have good store of devotees. Another set of people find their excitement in prayer-meetings and revivals, and still another (for our vicinity to New York has taught us many of her ways) in lotteries, raffles, horse-racing, billiard-matches, and other species of gambling. Then our ladies, heaven bless them, continue to vie with each other in amplitude and longitude of skirts, and in diminutiveness of bonnets; so that the good time which Mrs. Bloomer hoped and tried for seems as far off as ever.

The dealers in works of art, taste and beauty here have recently held several auction sales of really fine pictures, by artists native and foreign. The people who attend and support these sales are well worth seeing and studying, as well as the fine specimens of painting, engraving, and statuary, for the possession of which they enter into active competition. I chanced to be present at one of them where Bierstadt's beautiful picture of the Yosemite Valley, in California, was offered. The first bid for it was $3,000, and it was soon sold for $5,300. Some of the people who give large sums like this for the gratification of taste, are also liberal givers to works of charity and beneficence, and in both departments, no doubt, they follow and illustrate the divine will. Meantime, the poorest people, if they can stop five minutes in the street, can see and enjoy these beautiful objects, the pictures of Bierstadt and Paul Weber, and the statuary of Rogers, in the shop windows. The crowded city has its compensations.

A new work of art, designed for something more than the gratification of taste, has just arrived, and is now on exhibition here. This is called "The Freedmens' Monument to Abraham Lincoln," and it is the work of Miss Harriet G. Hosmer, one of our New England artists.

It appears that Miss Hosmer, hearing while in Switzerland that such a Monument was proposed to be erected in this country, was so pleased with the idea that she immediately set about devising a plan of such a structure, and in time made a model of it. A plaster cast from this model is the work the arrival of which I have just mentioned.

The idea of a Freedmen's Monument to President Lincoln was first suggested by a poor negro woman in Marietta, Ohio, one of those made free by the Emancipation Proclamation. She gave five dollars towards the work. A letter mentioning these facts was published in the Missouri *Democrat*, further subscriptions, amounting to $23,000, were taken up in and around St. Louis, and this money was entrusted to a Commission

of five gentlemen well known in that region, with the request that they would take the necessary steps to procure the erection of such a monument at the National Capital.

The Commission are so well satisfied with the model which Miss Hosmer has spontaneously made and sent, that they have adopted her design; and they propose that the monument shall be erected at Washington, on the Capitol grounds—height, sixty feet; base, sixty feet square; the architectural work of New England Granite, and the figures, bas-reliefs and ornaments of bronze.

It will be seen by these dimensions that the structure in question is not a column, but a Temple. Its first base, sixty feet square, contains in the sides, *bas-relief's* representing the principal occupations and scenes of Abraham Lincoln's life, some prominent events of the war through which he led the nation, and the scenes of his death and funeral; and on pillars at the corners of it are placed four statues, representing different phases in the negro's history. He appears first in chains, for sale; next, as a plantation laborer; then as guide and assistant to United States troops; and last, as freeman and soldier. Above this structure rises a smaller octagonal base, four sides of which present the following inscriptions:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN;
MARTYR-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES;
EMANCIPATOR OF FOUR MILLIONS OF MEN;
PRESERVER OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

Upon this rests a circular base, forming the immediate base of the temple, and showing in *bas-relief* thirty-six female figures hand in hand, symbolizing the (hoped for) union of the States. And from this rise the four columns of the temple, supporting a cornice upon which is inscribed the closing sentence of the Emancipation Proclamation—"And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Within this temple, and visible to the spectator from all its sides, a statue of the dead President rests upon a sarcophagus; while outside, four mourning Victories, with trumpets reversed, symbolize the sorrow of the nation.

The model which I have thus briefly described is beautiful, and its aspect is highly impressive. It is probably to be shown in various places to assist and stimulate the collection of funds for the structure at Washington.

The public sessions of the Boston Social Science Association have recommenced. At their first meeting, a most interesting and instructive one, the subject of Public School Education was considered. A paper read by the President, Mr. George B. Emerson—well known as the conductor, for many years, of an admirable private school, and also for frequent and most valuable service on our Public School Committees—gave elaborate consideration to the question What improvements are yet needed in our system of Common School instruction and discipline? Mr. Emerson thought that more care should be used in securing teachers not only competent, but excellent; and that, such having been found, they should be allowed to manage and govern their schools in their own way. He severely condemned the practice of teaching children by rote things that they do not understand, and also the medal system, and the whole method of stimulating children by emulation. He thought a portion of the time now devoted to dry details of arithmetic, grammar and history would be much better spent in learning more about physiology and the laws of health; about heat, light, air and water, and their influence upon the human body; and about the applications of the mechanic arts to metals, ores wood, etc. In short, he would have school instruction bear a more direct relation to the daily life and occupation to which boys and girls are proceeding, and would have the moral elements of the education of children more directly and carefully provided for.

An animated and highly interesting discussion followed the reading of this paper, most of the speakers bearing decided testimony against appeals to emulation in schools, and against the use of corporal punishment. The interest excited was such, that after a long session it was decided to continue the discussion of the same subject at the next meeting, a fortnight after.

You remember that, in the New Testament accounts of the casting out of devils, it is represented that the dispossessed evil spirits bore testimony in favor of him who cast them out. A power of the same sort seems occasionally to come upon the conductors of our Democratic and copperhead newspapers, compelling them to utter some truth about the very persons whom they ordinarily malign. Thus the Boston *Post* says of the nomination of Frederick Douglass to the Senatorship by the Radicals of New York—"He exactly represents their principles. His intellect is a match for either of the U. S. Senators from New York, and his political training is quite equal to theirs."

One of our literary associations, in advertising a lecture to be given by Henry Ward Beecher, thinking, no doubt, with Mrs. Jarley, that the public require stimulation, adds this sentence by way of supplying it:—"He lectures only for the Mercantile Library Association this season." This reminds me of an edition of Watts's Psalms and Hymns formerly (and no doubt still) in use in certain churches, the title page of which set forth, as a recommendation of the book, that *all* the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts was so venerable to the editor that he did not presume to discriminate among his works, but copied in full even what other compilers had seen to be not worth copying. NORTH.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1866.

THURSDAY, December 13, is a day which will hereafter be noted as the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the Republic—a prominent landmark in the rugged pathway of humanity towards the goal of true Christian Brotherhood and Unity. On that day the Senate of the United States had the courage to take up from its table, where it had slept for more than six months, the bill providing for universal *manhood* suffrage in this District, and to pass it by the gratifying majority of 32 to 13—only Senator Foster, President of the Senate, voting with the Democrats. To be sure, only five Senators could be found to vote for striking out the word "male" from the bill, thus excluding, as one of the President's special organs here delicately puts it, "the virtue, refinement, and intelligence of the fair sex, while *buck niggers* (italics not mine) are free to cast the ballot." But, nevertheless, the value of this measure of Congress—for the House promptly passed the bill by more than the requisite two-thirds—cannot be too highly estimated. When we remember what the moral and political *status* of this nation was, less than six years ago, we can but recognize the hand of God in the startling events that have not only stricken the shackles from four millions of our brethren, but have actually compassed the first step in the complementary work of investing them with every right and privilege, so far as the law can do it, of our common humanity. What a change from the time when Seward was proclaiming in the ears of foreign nations that, no matter how our contest might terminate, the political condition of not a single person would be changed! Try to believe, if you can, that, only a few months ago, as it were, McClellan, and even Butler were ready to put down "a servile insurrection" as England now proposes to "stamp out" Irish Rebellion! "What hath God wrought!"

But there are several drawbacks to our gratification. Since that noble vote, Senators Wade and Sherman have formally proclaimed their determination to vote for the admission of the Southern States, if they shall adopt the Constitutional Amendments! Of Sherman, we could expect nothing better, but of Wade—well, language will hardly do justice to the subject. There has been a movement towards making him (Wade) President of the Senate in place of Foster, in view of the possibility that accident or impeachment might render the Presidential office vacant. But if Mr. Wade entertains such views, I hardly think it is worth the while of the Senate to waste its valuable time in disturbing Mr. Foster.

Perhaps I have not given the subject sufficient consideration, but I must express my surprise at the character of the bill introduced into the House on Saturday by Mr. Stevens, providing for a reorganization of the district formerly known as North Carolina. I had supposed Mr. Stevens, if no other man in the House, was bound to shape his proposed legislation by *principle*, and not by expediency. I had supposed *him*, at least, to be inflexibly in favor of *impartial* suffrage, when he came "to begin at the beginning of reconstruction in the South," as this bill does. Why, then, one law for the white and another for the black? Why give unconditional suffrage to the loyal whites, and prescribe educational and property tests for the loyal negro? Why make flesh of this District and flesh of North Carolina? When such men as Thaddeus Stevens veer about in this crooked way, upon whom can we depend? Has the expected Senatorship anything to do with this hope? I trust the House will see to it that this cunningly devised scheme to perpetuate injustice upon the blacks is properly avoided when it comes before it for decisive action.

Mr. Stevens declares that the much-talked of interview between himself and Mr. Seward had sole reference to the legitimate business of the State Department—more especially to the obtaining of a quarter of a million of dollars for the "secret service fund" of that department which the House finally but reluctantly voted, through Mr. Stevens's influence. Business was the sole topic of the interview, Mr. Stevens says, but so prone are many people to vain imaginings, that they refuse to believe it.

The rejoicings of the colored people here over their enfranchisement are enthusiastic, and their devotional meetings are full of expressions of praise and thanksgiving, interesting and even effecting to see and hear. Do not fear for a moment that they will not fully and nobly come up to the expectations of their warmest friends in the use of this highest privilege of an American freeman. And though there are many here who, one year ago, would gladly, under the lead of the President, have made the exercise of suffrage a pretext for wholesale murder and massacre, as in Memphis and New Orleans, that time has now gone by. I hope and believe that they will be numerous enough, with the aid of the loyal men residing here, to revolutionize the city government next Summer. The canvass to that end is already beginning.

I mentioned in a recent letter that several of the old residents here were entertaining various members of the District Committee at their hospitable mansions, with a view to enlightening them upon the merits and demerits—especially the latter—of "nigger suffrage" as affecting business and real estate in this District. It appears that my informant was mistaken in so far as regards Representative Baldwin's participation in these festivities, for I am assured on the best of authority that he has accepted no such hospitalities. Mr. Seward, I believe, still has faith in the potency of after dinner diplomacy and legislation, but Mr. Baldwin does not rank in that class of statesmen whose ideas or votes may be changed on gustatory principles. I presume no reader of the paragraph alluded to put any construction upon it to Mr. Baldwin's disadvantage, as I most certainly never intended that he should.

There is a strong movement now being set on foot by "conservative" politicians here, to induce the Southern States to recede from their opposition to the Constitutional Amendment. It is hoped to get the Governors who have declared against it to take the back track, and eventually to work over the Legislatures, and thus have the States brought back into Congress at the next session. The Republicans of the Senator Foster and Representative Raymond school are working with the more shrewd of the Democratic managers for this purpose. Their chief incentive is to portray in strong colors to the Southern leaders the possible things the Phillips, Stevens and Sumner radicals will do to them should they reject the Amendments. But I think you need give yourself no uneasiness on that score. Mr. Johnson has set his face like flint against any such policy, and the South will accept nothing to which he is opposed—at present. They feel sure that he means to help them by strong and forcible measures, in good time, and they will wait some time yet. Otherwise, forty-eight hours would not elapse before each State took effective measures to accept the Amendments.

I am sorry to say that it is considered doubtful if Boutwell's bill, providing for selling all the gold in the Treasury until the supplies amounts to less than fifty millions, will pass. How men in their senses can dare to trust Andrew Johnson with so vast an amount of solid bullion as now lies in the Treasury vaults I cannot imagine. It is criminal to hold it as a temptation to the man who has boasted how easy it would be to make himself Dictator with the help of the purse and the sword. OBSERVER.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1866.

THE debate in the Senate on the District Suffrage bill was remarkable for the very full discussion of the right of woman to the ballot, elicited by Mr. Cowan's amendment to strike out the word "male."

It was the first time that this question has ever received anything like a serious consideration in Congress, and as such merits more than passing attention.

Mr. Cowan defended his amendment in several speeches, and vainly endeavored to make the Senate believe that he meant something else than to defeat or delay the main question. Again and again he protested his sincerity; but the sheep-skin showed the wolf beneath quite too often to deceive anybody. Of course he believes in woman suffrage as little as he does in political honesty. This Cowan aspires to be the Jester of the Senate, and certainly nature has endowed him with a person and manners that would do no discredit to the vocation of clown. But the circus-ring, and not the Senate of the United States, is the most fitting place for the display of his unquestioned powers. There his vulgar jokes, grimaces and contortions, would be applauded to the echo. His speech of Tuesday was the most disgusting farrago of bombast, insolence and indecency it was ever my misfortune to hear.

Mr. Anthony surprised those who have been inclined to put him among the Conservatives, by a very good little speech in favor of the ballot for woman, and a declaration of his intention to vote for the amendment. Morrill of Maine, and Williams of Oregon, opposed it, and rehearsed a number of the old arguments so often answered. Sturdy Ben. Wade made one of his plain, farmer-like speeches in favor of woman suffrage, and also said he should vote for the amendment.

The best speech on the side of woman, and the most elaborate, was that of Gratz Brown. Perhaps it was a little too abstruse and metaphysical; but still, both in matter and manner it was a noble effort—worthy of the Senate of the United States and of that glowing future which at once he paints and prefigures.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, and Mr. Yates of Illinois indicated their belief in the right of woman to vote, but objected to its consideration at the present time.

Reverdy Johnson, Garrett Davis, and Saulsbury were of course opposed. Davis was not so prolix as usual; his speech only makes six columns of the *Globe*, but the closing portion was rather more treasonable than ought to be allowed. I suppose, however, that the Senate has concluded to take no notice of the garrulous old man—whatever he may say.

Mr. Doolittle's speech ought to be noticed by itself. It was eminently of a patriarchal character. He was in favor of giving suffrage only to those who were heads of families, or who should declare their intention to become such. Of course this Head of the Family was the male, on the principle that man and wife are one, and the man is the *one*. I do not think that Doolittle will be very successful in engrafting this idea on our civilization. We shall be content to leave it with the Asiatic tribes from whom he borrowed it.

Mr. Sumner did not declare his opinion while the amendment was under consideration, but voted against it. Before the main question was put he made a speech deprecating the agitation of the subject at this time, but did not commit himself in favor of the ballot for woman, any more than to say that when she asked for it in any considerable numbers, she would have it. I cannot doubt that a statesman of his enlightened views must be in favor of equal rights for women everywhere, and I do not think that it would have been dangerous or impolitic for him to have recorded his vote in the affirmative on the amendment. I am sorry that he did not do so. The amendment received 9 votes—3 of them honest ones—Anthony, Brown and Wade. I cannot credit Mr. Foster with sincerity in his vote, because he voted favorably to kill the whole bill.

The debate, as a whole, was not specially able; nothing was presented on either side that those familiar with the question have not heard over and over again; but it was very interesting, and very significant. The fact that the Senate has devoted three days of earnest discussion to the subject, is a signal triumph of the noble women who, amid a storm of obloquy, have kept this question before the country. Its voice has now entered the halls of Congress, never to be silenced until the enfranchisement of woman becomes the national policy.

The passage of a manhood Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia by the Senate and the immediate concurrence of the House is a cause of congratulation. The vote in both bodies was more than two-thirds in the affirmative—so the expected veto will be promptly over-ridden. The attempt of Foster and Dixon to put in the reading and writing test, was unsuccessful—the Senate saw the sham and refused to become a party to such a swindle.

The first duty of the Senate is to remove Mr. Foster from his office as President. Always an unreliable and weak-backed Republican, he showed some stiffness for the first time during last Winter, on the President's vetoes; but the near approach of the Senatorial election in the Connecticut Legislature is presumed to have had a large influence on his virtue. When the people of Connecticut concluded to withdraw their trust from him, he intrigued against the election of Ferry, and it was then intimated to him by Radical Senators, that he must either stop his opposition to the Republican candidate, or vacate his chair as presiding officer of the Senate. Whether a bargain was made then or not I cannot tell; but however that may be, his instant removal is a duty the Senate owes the country, and from which it must not shrink. The death or disability of Mr. Johnson should be provided for at once, by placing a reliable man in the Presidency of the Senate.

The fight on the admission of Nebraska and Colorado has already commenced. Mr. Sumner gallantly led the charge against it yesterday, and I hope may be able to defeat it finally, unless the treasonable word "white" is eliminated from the Constitutions of these *inchoate* States. The only support he received was from Gratz Brown—whether he will have any other from the Republican side I cannot tell. That he will contest it to the bitter end, and exhaust every weapon of parliamentary law to secure the defeat of this party measure, we all know.

I was sorry to see that Ben Wade made an unjustifiable attack on Mr. Sumner yesterday. Wade is Chairman of the Committee on Territories and has these bills in charge. Wade should remember that when he drops principle for party expediency, he presents himself to the country in an attitude painful to his friends, and one which ill becomes him. While he bows to the yoke of party, he should not at the same time exhibit the irritation of his position by attacking the foremost champion of human rights in America, because he also will not bend. These personal attacks on Mr. Sumner have become too frequent, and for the credit of the Senate should cease. Unfortunately they are not confined to the copperhead side of the chamber, but are frequently heard from men of whom better things might be expected. No other Senator is singled out in this way for personal insult, and it is a disgrace to the body in which he sits, that it is allowed to continue. The insults and abuse heaped upon him by the copperheads has been shameful. Twice during the debate on woman suffrage was his recent marriage alluded to in invidious terms, once by Cowan and once by Davis. It is safe to say that in no other Legislative body in the world would such an allusion be tolerated.

I remember another signal instance of this kind. It was one of the closing nights of the last session when Mr. Sumner had made a dignified but earnest protest against the shameful appropriation of $10,000 to Vinnie Ream for a statue of Lincoln, and he was assailed by a fellow named Nesmith from Oregon with a torrent of Billingsgate which I never heard equalled. This wholly unprovoked assault was heard by the Senate with an equanimity which was astounding. Mr. Sumner does not often notice these attacks, and his oratorical weapons are not adapted for such warfare. His grand historic fame can suffer no harm either from the drunken sneer of McDougall, the shrill blackguardism of Davis, or the indecent buffoonery of Cowan, but the American Senate should remember that it has a reputation to maintain as an assemblage of gentlemen; and it ought not to allow such exhibitions of indecent malignity as frequently disgrace it, without its official rebuke.

BRANDON.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Ludlowville, N. J., on the 5th inst., Charlotte L. Burr, the wife of James A. Burr. The deceased was *well known to many* of our readers as a steadfast friend *of the poor*, and of the enslaved. She has been for many years actively interested in the anti-slavery cause, and has labored very effectively to ameliorate the condition of the freedmen. "Blessed is her memory and her works do follow her."

MEMORIAL

OF THE AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE undersigned, Officers and Representatives of the American Equal Rights Association, respectfully but earnestly protest against any change in the Constitution of the United States, or legislation by Congress, which shall longer violate the principle of Republican government, by proscriptive distinctions in rights of suffrage and citizenship, on account of color or sex.

Your Memorialists would respectfully represent, that neither the colored man's loyalty, bravery on the battle-field and general good conduct, nor woman's heroic devotion to liberty and her country, in peace and war, have yet availed to admit them to equal citizenship, even in this enlightened and republican nation.

We believe that humanity is one in all those intellectual, moral and spiritual attributes, out of which grow human responsibilities. The Scripture declaration is, "so God created man in his own image: male and female created he them." And all divine legislation throughout the realm of nature recognizes the perfect equality of the two conditions. For male and female are but different conditions.

Neither color nor sex is ever discharged from obedience to law, natural or moral; written or unwritten. The commands, thou shalt not steal, nor kill, nor commit adultery, know nothing of sex in their demands; nothing in their penalty. And hence we believe that all *human* legislation which is at variance with the divine code, is essentially unrighteous and unjust.

Woman and the colored man are taxed to support many literary and humane institutions, into which they never come, except in the poorly paid capacity of menial servants. Woman has been fined, whipped, branded with red-hot irons, imprisoned and hung; but when was a woman tried by a jury of her peers?

Though the nation declared from the beginning that "all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed," the consent of woman was never asked to a single statute, however nearly it affected her dearest womanly interests or happiness. In the despotisms of the old world, of ancient and modern times, woman, profligate, prostitute, weak, cruel, tyranical, or otherwise, from Semiramis and Messalina, to Catherine of Russia and Margaret of Anjou, have swayed, unchallenged, imperial sceptres; while in this republican and Christian land, in the nineteenth century, woman, intelligent, refined in every ennobling gift and grace, may not even vote on the appropriation of her own property, or the disposal and destiny of her own children. Literally she has no *rights* which man is bound to respect; and her civil privileges she holds only by sufferance. For the power that gave can take away, and of that power she is no part. In most of the States, these unjust distinctions apply to woman, and to the colored man alike.

Your Memorialists fully believe that the time has come when such injustice should cease.

Woman and the colored man are loyal, patriotic, property-holding, tax-paying, liberty-loving citizens; and we cannot believe that sex or complexion should be any ground for civil or political degradation.

In our government, one-half the citizens are disfranchised by their sex, and about one-eighth by the color of their skin; and thus a large majority have no voice in enacting or executing the laws they are taxed to support and compelled to obey, with the same fidelity as the more favored class, whose usurped prerogative it is to rule.

Against such outrages on the very name of republican freedom, your Memorialists do and must ever protest. And is not our protest pre-eminently as just against the tyranny of "*taxation without representation*," as was that thundered from Bunker Hill, when our revolutionary fathers fired the shot that shook the world?

And your Memorialists especially remember, at this time, that our country is still reeling under the shock of a terrible civil war, the legitimate result and righteous retribution of the vilest slave system ever suffered among men. And in restoring the foundations of our nationality, your Memorialists most respectfully and earnestly pray that all discriminations on account of sex or race may be removed; and that our government may be republican in *fact* as well as *form*; A GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE, AND THE WHOLE PEOPLE; FOR THE PEOPLE, AND THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

In behalf of the American Equal Rights Association,

LUCRETIA MOTT, President.

THEODORE TILTON,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,
} Vice-Presidents.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

THE THIRTY-THIRD NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

THE Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary beg leave to notify their friends,—the friends of the negro and of universal liberty,—that the thirty-third Anniversary will be held in Music Hall, Boston, on Thursday, January 24, 1866. The aim of this effort is to give the American Anti-Slavery Society the means to continue its operations, and especially to sustain the publication of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Notwithstanding the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing slavery throughout the Union, has been ratified, still the rights of the negro race are in fearful peril. Whether that anti-slavery provision shall be practically a dead letter, or really work its intended effect, is to be decided this Winter. Whether slavery shall continue to exist in everything but the name, is to be decided this Winter. Overborne by a powerful, educated, and wealthy race,—one inflamed by old prejudice and recent defeat, and armed with exclusive political privileges,—the negro, even if technically free, is still a slave, while destitute of civil and political rights. Even now, the rebel States propose a labor code, where differences between master and servant are to be settled, not, as in all free countries, by courts and judges, but by *the lash*, in the hands of *irresponsible masters*. This stamps the system as a substantial slavery. The plan of reconstruction, urged by the Administration, leaves the black still a slave. The Constitutional Amendments proposed by Congress are a deliberate desertion of the Negro and surrender him defenceless into the hands of his old masters. These Amendments break the National pledge to our black allies, and if accepted by the States would jeopard the safety of the Union and make Emancipation for many years to come a form. It is still, unfortunately, true that, with a few illustrious exceptions, the leaders of the Republican party and its most influential journals avow their willingness to admit the rebels back without securing land, ballot, and education to the negro. No matter what rights are seemingly secured to him, if these, the defence and guaranty of all, are denied. With land and ballot in the negro's hands, and means of education in his reach, no matter what or how liberal terms are conceded to the rebels. Without these elements of self-defence, all pretence of protection or security for the black is an absurd sham.

The Managers feel it to be still their duty to watch for the real emancipation of this victim race. While so many lips are sealed by party temptations, and so many journals silent or neutral, from one cause or another, it becomes the Abolitionists,—it is a solemn duty imposed upon them by all the pledges of their past lives, to rally public opinion, and secure the constant proclamation as widely as possible, of the whole truth, without fear, compromise, or favor. They therefore earnestly appeal to their friends, to all the old and tried members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as well as to those whose eyes the war has opened, for the means to perform, as efficiently as possible, this momentous duty.

Those not able to be personally present to aid on this occasion, and to listen to the appeals of the zealous and able workers in this cause, may send their contributions to R. P. HALLOWELL, Esq., No. 98 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

LUCRETIA MOTT, Pennsylvania.
MARY GREW, Philadelphia.
LIDIAN EMERSON, Concord, Mass.
MARY M. BROOKS, " "
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.
LYDIA D. PARKER, " "
CHARLOTTE L. FORTEN, " "
ELIZA APTHORP, Cambridge, "
MARY E. STEARNS, Medford, "
ELIZABETH GAY, New York.
MATTIE GRIFFITH, "
SALLIE HOLLEY, "
ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, Boston, Mass.
ANNA SHAW GREENE, " "
EMELINE T. SMITH, " "
ADALINE R. HEPWORTH, " "
CAROLINE C. THAYER, " "
MARY E. SARGENT, " "
ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Worcester, Mass.
MARTHA LE BARRON GODDARD, Worcester, Mass.
ANNA D. HALLOWELL, Boston, "
ABBY H. STEPHENSON, " "
CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE, Boston, "
SARAH COWING, Weymouth, "
JENNIE G. GREENE, Milton, "
HANNAH B. SPOONER, Plymouth, "
CAROLINE R. PUTNAM, Salem, "
SARAH BRADFORD, Roxbury, "
REBECCA BRADFORD, " "
SARAH P. REMOND, England.
SARAH J. NOWELL, Cambridgeport, Mass.
MARGARET P. SNOW, Fitchburg, "
RUTH BUFFUM, Lynn, "
EVELINA E. SLACK, Boston, "
ELIZABETH B. CHASE, Rhode Island.

LITERARY.

Adams & Co., of Boston, publishers of the *Radical*, have in press, "A Life of Joan of Arc," by Professor Henrie, of Paris, translated by Miss Grimke. As Professor Henrie is a Spiritualist, and views the acts of this wonderful woman in the new light, we doubt not the work will be very interesting.

The Story of a Stomach is the title of a neatly printed little work of sixty pages, recently issued by Fowler & Wells. It is written in an off hand, free and easy style by a "Reformed Dyspeptic," who has cured himself from dyspesia, and who, independent of peach pits and bitter almonds, which he recommends, gives many valuable hints for the restoration and preservation of health.

Fowler & Wells, 389 Broadway.

Fowler & Wells have brought out for the holidays a very handsomely illustrated "people's edition" of *Æsop's Fables*. Many of Æsop's stories which have entertained the young and old of many generations are as fresh in interest and as pertinent in application now as when they were first written or spoken centuries ago. The publishers have given the little book a very neat and attractive dress, and it will doubtless find a ready sale.

Studies, by J. A. Dorgan.—This pleasing collection of poems cannot fail to meet with a warm reception. It has purity of sentiment and harmony of verse. Many of the poems are real gems. The book will bear a careful re-reading and this alone is a good test. But little known, until recently, the author gives this as his own ideal of the "New Poet:"

He shall not live the life of common men,
In getting or in squandering gold; in seeking
Eternal fame by cringing to to-day:
His life shall be as noble as his song;
And ere he dies, he, from the Pisgah heights
Of his great soul shall see the golden years
Stretch like a Summer ocean, far away
Beneath the windless heavens, in endless calm.

The book is very neatly and substantially bound, printed in good clear type upon tinted paper, and will be a handsome and truly valuable holiday present.

Charles H. Marot, publisher, No. 605 Arch st., Philadelphia.

Blackwood for November (The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 38 Walker st.) contains Nina Balatka: The Story of a Maiden of Prague, Part V.; Historic Portraits; Sir Brooke Fossebrooke; Scraps of Verse from a Tourist's Journal; Celestial Rule and Rebellion; Three Presidents of the United States; and What should the Ministers do?

AMONG the vast variety of English books lately published on religious, theological and ecclesiastical subjects, two may be mentioned as illustrating the opposite extremes of theological controversy. One is entitled "The Church and the World;" edited by Rev. Orby Shipley, M.A., the other, "The Universal Church; its Faith, Doctrine and Constitution"—is anonymously published.

The former of these is a large octavo volume, in form imitating the famous "Essays and Reviews," since it consists of papers declared to be independently written, for each of which its author, and nobody else, is responsible, but which tend as thoroughly in one direction as if they had been written in concert; in doctrine, however, these later Essays inculcate not Rationalism, but Ritualism; the Tractarian or Puseyite ideas instead of the ideas of Colenso, Rowland Williams and Baden Powell. There are eighteen of these papers, and among the things praised and recommended in them are the following:

Ritualism, as a judicious and successful missionary agency, the restoration of Cathedrals, and of the pomp and grandeur of Cathedral worship, as essential to the stability and progress of Christianity; the revival of religious Confraternities; the Celibacy of the Clergy; a recognition of the Communion feast of bread and wine not as the Lord's Supper, but as "The Eucharistic Sacrifice;" the taking of Vows in Religious Communities; and, finally, a return to the use of the ancient vestments of the Bishop and other clergy (viz., the Amice, Albe and Girdle, Surplice, Stole, Maniple, Chasuble, Silk Cope, two other Copes, Dalmatic and Tunicle,) and of Lights on the Altar, Incense, and the Eastward position, in front of the Altar, of the Priest and his assistants in the Celebration of the Holy Communion.

The second of the works above named, a much smaller book, instead of opposing the theology of the "Essays and Reviews" reaffirms it, aspiring also to have the true and rational faith properly represented in a grand organization. The author's idea is that The Universal Church consists of all those persons, whether united or scattered, who hold substantial truth, seek to know more of it, and seek also to extend and transmit the knowledge of it to others. True religion, he says, consists in the doctrine of Love the Lord thy God, and seek in all things to obey and love his laws; seek in every way thy neighbor's welfare; seek also unselfishly thy own. But this religion, full of faith, hope and charity, must be also a practical religion, in harmony with the natural course and progressive tendencies of all human life, in harmony with philosophy, science, experience, nature and reason. Holding thus to reason, our author rejects the doctrines of a trinity, an atonement or expiatory sacrifice, an infallible inspiration in the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, miracles, justification by faith, and salvation through the reception of Jesus as God. He criticizes freely the dogmas of the popular faith upon these subjects, and objects even to prayer, except for spiritual improvement, for light, for strength to make ourselves worthy of God's love. Nevertheless (he concludes), as in moments of gladness we needs must praise the Lord, so in the hour of temptation, grief and trial, we needs must pray.

Our author lays down elaborate plans for the constitution, government, classification and economy of the Universal Church, and for the ministry and missions to be connected with it. He would have National Churches (subordinate to the Universal Church), and of our own country he says—"The United States may be regarded as the cock-pit of the creeds, and is more in want than any other country of a National Church."

The Postscript to this book, a remarkable specimen of the power of faith, is as follows:

"All those who have read and approved of the contents of this book, who do not adhere to the opinions held by the present Churches of the world in religious matters, and who reject all priesthoods preferring a special claim to sanctity, apostolic succession, and so forth; who regard the present Churches of the world as hindrances rather than as aids to progress; who desire to belong to some *church, and yet cannot conscientiously* [illegible] to those to which they may nominally belong; all who are willing to become active members of the Universal Church, are earnestly requested to forward their names and addresses to the writer of this book (at Messrs. Trübner & Co's, 60 Paternoster Row) and in due time they will receive further communication regarding the practical development and future organization of this Church, which is destined to take the lead in the civilization of mankind, and to combat with an uncompromising and bold spirit, and by all lawful means to seek the extermination of evil and of error throughout the entire world."

ART ITEMS.

A bronze casting has been made of Michael Angelo's colossal marble statue of David, in front of the Pelazzo Vecchio, in Florence, and it is proposed to substitute the copy for the original, which is to be removed to a museum. This is considered one of the sculptor's best works.

Alexander Wüst, formerly so well known by his landscape and marine pieces, has returned from Europe, and established himself in a studio over the Somerville Art Gallery, on the Fifth avenue. His new pictures are proof that his studies and practice at Antwerp for over two years have done much to mature his style and give finish to the boldness which his early pictures always possessed. They who see his powerful picture of the "Mountain Torrent in Norway" will not wonder that it received the gold medal at the Hague Exhibition. He also received the gold medal from the king of Belgium at the exhibition at Brussels.

An English journal says: "Mr. Frith is far advanced with that which will be his most important work, a picture which is about eight feet long, and contains many figures. The subject is 'The Last Sunday at Whitehall before the Death of Charles the Second,' as described by the diarist. The persons represented are the King and his duchesses, musicians and courtiers; the diarist himself is placed behind them. This work will appear at the next Royal Academy gathering."

The fourth of the series of weekly receptions by the artists of the Studio Building, 51 West Tenth street, will take place to-day (Saturday), from 12 to 5 p. m. It may not be generally understood that this pleasant and convenient arrangement, both for the artists and their friends, so successfully begun on Saturday, the 1st instant, will be continued through the Winter, and that the studios will be thrown open to the public at the hours mentioned.

A correspondent, who has lately visited Powers in his studio in Forence, says that he has recently finished a model of Mr. Everett—a labor of love. A head and bust of our Saviour—a noble conception—is almost completed, in marble. This is for Mr. Aspinwall, of New York. Mr. Powers is at present engaged on the models of three figures, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, intended for a Mr. Harris, of Newport, Rhode Island. Mr. Powers is now well advanced in years. His keen, dark eyes, with their projecting, dark eyebrows, contrast stangely with his gray beard and hair.

Three remarkable ideal busts are on exhibition at Snedicor's gallery. One is a striking and original rendering of Mephistopheles, another a very graceful embodiment of Shakspeare's Imogen, and the third represents Childhood. The absolute individuality and subtle expressiveness, as well as the careful finish of these heads, which are executed in marble, are the more noteworthy, inasmuch as they are the work of a new American candidate for a sculptor's fame—Mr. Thomas Gould, of Boston—whose portrait bust of Emerson is considered by his friends as the best likeness of him, and is a favorite ornament of the library of Harvard University. These interesting ideal heads are sent to new York for exhibition and sale.

TO LYCEUM MANAGERS.—Mrs. FRANCES E. W. HARPER, formerly of Boston, has prepared two lectures, "The Nation's Great Opportunity," and "The Colored Man as a Social and Political Force," which she will deliver to Lyceums, etc. Application may be made direct to Mrs. Harper, No. 107 North-Fifth street, Philadelphia. She has permission to refer to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq., Revs. R. C. Waterson, John T. Sargent, and Leonard A. Grimes, Charles W. Slack, Esq., and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, 78 Temple street.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

THE reconstruction of our National Union is a broader, deeper work than the restoration of the rebel States. It is the lifting of the entire nation into the practical realization of our Republican idea.

All persons who feel that, for the permanent settlement and security of this country, the Constitution and laws thereof must be founded on EQUAL RIGHTS and absolute justice, irrespective of color or sex, are invited to meet in Convention, in PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, January 17th, 1867, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Seventh street, above Chestnut. Able speakers from abroad are expected to be present.

LUCRETIA MOTT, ELLEN M. CHILD,
ROBERT PURVIS, MARY GREW.
SARAH PUGH, ALFRED H. LOVE,
Committee of Arrangement.

Communications and contributions in aid of the work may be sent to either one of the Committee, No. 212 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

December 13, 1866.

PEACE CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION of the Pennsylvania Peace Society will be held in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Seventh street, above Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA, First Month (Jan.) 18th, 1867. at 3½ and 7½ o'clock p. m.

All persons, irrespective of religious or political belief, condition, sex, or color, are invited to these meetings, in earnest vindication of those great rights and truths, and that uncompromising justice, virtue, and morality which, through love to God and love to man, comprehend and subserve the cause of pure and perfect PEACE; and, as an essential means to an end, endeavor—by every moral principle and power—to correct and dethrone those false opinions and practices of anger, hatred, revenge, selfishness, and the like, which of necessity engender contention and culminate in War.

Important propositions will be presented, and able speakers from various parts of the country have been invited to aid in their consideration.

Those who wish to be considered members, will please send their names and address to any of the following officers of the Society:

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, President, Philadelphia.
ALFRED B. JUSTICE, Secretary, "
HENRY T. CHILD, M.D., Treasurer, "

ALFRED H. LOVE, Philadelphia,
LUCRETIA MOTT, "
JAMES MOTT, "
HENRY M. LAING, "
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, JR., "
REBECCA T. MAGILL, New Hope, Pa,
REV. C. W. THOMPSON, York, Pa,
WILLIAM J. MULLEN, Philadelphia,
FRANCES PARKER, "
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, "
Executive Committee.

TO THE CHILDREN.

FOR CHRISTMAS DAY.

You will be having to-day a "Merry Christmas." You will be enjoying your little presents, or you will be sitting at a good table with the Christmas dinner before you, or some of you will be in the churches to hear of the birth of the "Blessed Child."

It may be cold and stormy without; but you will have your blazing fire and warm rooms. As you enjoy meeting your brothers and sisters and all your kind relatives again, will you take a little time to think of the poor little boys and girls in New York, who have no father or mother or brothers or sisters or friends? To-day they will have their Christmas in the cold streets. Some of them will be half-naked, some will have no shirt, some no stockings or shoes. How would you like to be bare-footed on the side-walks this weather?

Some will be very hungry. As you eat your good dinner, think of the poor little girl we knew in the Fourth Ward who, when she died, said "she was glad she was going to die, because now her brothers and sisters would have enough to eat!"

When you [illegible] the warm bed to-night, think of the children lately in the Lispenard street school, who had to *sleep on the roof*, because they were so poor! And remember the thousands of ragged boys who sleep in boxes, in carts, under stairways, and around the docks.

Would you not be glad to-day to take a little from your Christmas money to make these poor little creatures happier? Will you not have a merrier Christmas for it?

The CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY is the guardian of the poor and homeless children. We hope in these holidays to feed and shelter and clothe and give shoes to thousands of these poor boys and girls. And best of all, we shall give some fifty of them, next week, a *Home* in the West.

Will the children that have homes give something to the children that are homeless? If so, send your gifts to the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 11 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York. CHARLES L. BRACE, Sec'ry.

Dec. 25, 1866.

ELEGANT AND EXCELLENT BOOKS.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. James O'Kane, Publisher, 126 Nassau street, New York. We feel a real pleasure in calling attention to the most truly beautiful juvenile works there referred to—"Hans Brinker" and the "Irvington Stories." One of the most distinguished critics in our country says of these stories: "Stories by a lady who has looked into the hearts of children, and who has learned what they crave. Nothing about them that is not pure; nothing about them that is not beautiful."

Miscellaneous Department.

THE OLD AND NEW.

O SOMETIMES gleams upon our sight,
Through present wrong, the eternal right!
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man.

That all of good the past has had
Remains to make our own time glad,
Our common daily life divine,
And every land a Palestine.

We lack but open eye and ear
To find the Orient's marvels here,
The still small voice in autumn's hush,
Yon maple wood the burning bush.

For still the new transcends the old,
In signs and tokens manifold;
Slaves rise up men; the Olive waves
With roots deep set in battle graves.

Through the harsh noises of the day
A low sweet prelude finds its way;
Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear
A light is breaking, calm and clear.

Henceforth my heart shall sigh no more
For olden time and holier shore;
God's love and blessing, then and there,
Are now, and here, and everywhere.

WHITTIER.

A STATUE OF CHANNING.

WE take the following extract, recommending a statute to this illustrious American, from a memorial address delivered by Rev. W. R. Alger, in the Arlington Street Church on the Twenty-fourth Anniversary of his funeral:

"As a genuine, vital and original character; as a conscientious, careful, determined reformer; as a wise, undaunted, self-sacrificing patriot; as a truthful and devout thinker, eloquent orator, and classic writer; as a transcendent reverer and lover of humanity; as an impassioned votary of perfection; as a recognized member of that select company ranked by the hallowing touch of true fame as immortals in the memory of mankind;—Channing belongs in the front of illustrious Americans. A holier model has not been shown among our people, a more spotless soul has not arisen from our continent. We all may feel his influence and claim a share in his fulfilling renown. What hand would not gladly contribute a laurel to his crown, or a block to his monument?

"The American pilgrim abroad is struck by the statues profusely erected in the capitols of Europe to the great men renowned in different ages as leaders and benefactors of their species. From land to land, city to city, he finds his steps constantly drawn to these interesting memorials. They are shrines of religious tribute, expressive of the debt of reverence, gratitude and discipleship the people owe their recognized spiritual superiors. They are shrines of moral wealth, patriotic inspiration, local honor and pride, which adorn the social landscape and enrich the souls of the citizens. They are also shrines of educational influence, wherein patterns are set up to mould by thespirit of emulation the characters of those who contemplate the persons and careers there celebrated. In these three respects the building of monuments to great men is a generous habit, fit to be imitated by us, and to be carried further than it has yet been.

"We have begun to imitate it. But, thus far, as was perfectly natural, our statues have been erected chiefly to the lower and coarser forms of greatness; erected either by the ostentations of family pride, or in answer to a noisy and vulgar celebrity, to those who have achieved some conspicuous success of an outward kind. The most palpable and exciting successes are those won in office. We have a host for these admired victors. When merely such, they are cheap; their glory is the tawdriness of a people, pernicious to conscience, debasing to taste. But true spiritual heroes are divine gifts, and ought to be honored in proportion to their choiceness.

"To the most beautiful and sacred example of this type of greatness which our country has furnished let us now rear a fitting monument, a statue which shall embody his likeness for the gaze of future generations of his fellow-citizens. Let it arise in Boston, the chief scene of his work, in the Public Garden, in front of the Church to which for nearly half a century he ministered. Let it be placed in a near little temple to protect it from the inclemency of the climate. Let it be chiselled from the finest marble, alone capable of exhibiting the refinement of his delicate form and features, radiant with soul, breathing intelligence and love, in the robe of the divine, in the attitude of the apt preacher, with all his benign sweetness and inspired authority about him.

"On the four sides of the pedestal let there be pictured in relief four scenes from his life, illustrative of the gentle child, the pious youth, the fearless patriot, and the saintly philanthropist. First, Channing the little boy, weeping over a nest of mangled birds, with this inscription: 'I found a nest of young birds in my father's field. They opened their little mouths as if they were hungry, and I gave them some crumbs which were in my pocket. Every day I returned to feed them. When I came one morning I found them all cut up into quarters, and the grass round the nest red with blood. The mother was on a tree and the father on the wall, mourning for their young. I cried myself, for I was a child. I thought, too, that the parents looked on me as the author of their miseries, and this made me still more unhappy. I have never killed a bird. I would not crush the meanest insect that crawls upon the ground. They have the same right to life that I have, and I will not mar the works of God by wanton cruelty.'

"Second, Channing, in his early student days, walking on the shore of the ocean at Newport, in communion with the loveliness and terror of elemental nature, preparing himself for his high office as a poet and prophet of human nature. This inscription beneath: 'No spot on earth has helped to form me so much as that beach. There I lifted up my voice in praise amidst the tempest. There, softened by beauty, I poured out my thanksgiving and contrite confessions. There, in reverential sympathy with the mighty power around me, I became conscious of power within.'

"Third, Channing, in his ripe manhood, at the time the Abolitionists were subjected to such shameful insults and violence,—standing in Faneuil Hall, saying with serene courage to the throng heaving with passion before him, 'The civilized world will heap just reproaches on a free nation in which mobs pour forth their fury on the opposers of slavery.' This inscription: 'I know that there are those who say that this is not my place, that my voice should be heard only in the holy temples of religion. I ask, Is there nothing holy here?'

"Fourth, Channing, the sage and prophet, after an enviable euthanasia, lying in his illustrious fame on his bier, in the church draped and crowded for his funeral. These words underneath: 'The vast assembly passed slowly up the aisle to gaze for the last time on the countenance now turned upward to the pulpit whence its light of love had for so many years shone down. Across the waxen brow the dark-brown locks lay softly as in life; and he looked so like one entranced in a dream of glory, that the hand was slow to close the coffin lid above a fleshly temple whose portal the spirit still seemed to brighten with its train.'

"Such a statue to William Ellery Channing would be an appropriate tribute to his worth and services; and a fit response from the centre of his labors at home to the outgoing circumference of his fame in other lands. It would be a precious ornament to the city. It would be a peculiar credit to the Unitarian denomination, of which he is the most distinguished representative. It would add to the self-respect of the nation whose devoted son he was. It would contribute to those treasures and motives which serve at once to make the people proud and glad, and to refine and ennoble them.

"The statue of Washington speaks of an august personality, and of the crowning of a nation through victorious war and statesmanship. The statue of Warren speaks of the heroic beauty of martyrdom for the liberty of native land. The statue of Franklin speaks of the value of homely wisdom and the substantial fruits of practical philosophy. The statue of Hamilton speaks of one the gracious spell of whose moral qualities drew all hearts to him, whose financial and legislative genius opened the golden cornucopia and gave his country saving counsel in the dark day of her poverty and danger. The statue of Webster speaks of the grandeur of an austere intellect devoted to the Constitution and the laws. The statue of Everett speaks of the benignant charm of an opulent scholar and publicist whose ripe character and career clustered with brilliant virtues. The statue of Mann speaks of the sacred example of a life-long, self-sacrificing devotion to the education and improvement of the people.

"In addition to these erect now a statue to him who, in some respects, was finer and higher than any of them; amidst the surrounding appeals to social rivalry, personal ambition, and secular success, one hallowed voice shall be heard proclaiming the loveliness of spiritual consecration, the sublimity of the pursuit of personal perfection, the supreme necessity of purity in private homes, justice and progress in public institutions. To those who come up to look on it, as long as the stone of which it is cut endures, the statue of Channing shall speak, in no local strain or obsolete dialect, of moral virtue, civil and religious freedom, the interests of humanity, the authority of truth, and the worship of God."

LUCRETIA MOTT.

THIS name has been associated with the great moral and Christian movements of the age. As lecturer and preacher, she has inculcated some of the noblest ideas of religion and is one of the best types of a liberal Christian. A member of the Hicksite communion, her spirit overflows the boundaries of a sect and embraces all sincere minds who love truth and seek to establish the kingdom of God. Though she has been actively engaged in various public labors for more than forty years, time has touched her lightly, and the freshness and vigor of early days have ripened into calm energy and practical wisdom. Recently at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, and at the Friend's meeting in Fifteenth street, New York, she has spoken with marked effect. Her discourse in the latter place, published in the *Friend*, is full of noble, religious truth. The trying hour, she says, is not when the head is laid upon the pillow of death, or in a fancied day of judgment, but every hour when our consciences are awakened to a sense of our situation—a sense of our unworthiness, it may be, needing repentance, or in the struggle whether we shall do our duty. Penances, asceticism, old sacrifices, "daily crosses," all belong to a more gloomy religion than that of the benign and beautiful spirit of Jesus. We know that sacrifices have to be made, but we enter into life thereby and rich experiences. Again she says, the Apostolic in every age are ever calling for a higher righteousness, a better development for man, a more earnest seeking to equalize the condition of the human race. If we can understand the Christian spirit and act it out, we shall be instrumental in hastening the day when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ. Speaking of Buckle, she says: "He asked, What new law since the days of Jesus of Nazareth?" We might as well ask, What new law in science? There is no new law in truth; we want no new law. It is no new doctrine which I preach, said Jesus. But we want a better carrying out of the law, a better life, a better recognition of the divine and the eternal. While enforcing the every day duties of life and the worship of obedience in common things, in regard to the poor and lowly, and in all the relations of society—these, she adds, ought not to make us less prayerful; and there will be such obedience and faithfulness, even among the young, that they will come unto God's kingdom in their very youth and find it all beautiful within.

As we hear such words fall from this woman's lips, we cannot say she is out of her sphere in preaching. Those to whom God thus gives his truth, should utter it, and it will be a better day for the true church of the future when all such as this devout woman are cordially welcomed to declare the gospel of good tidings.

There are many aspects in this noble woman's life and character which are both interesting and instructive. There are incidents in her biography which approach the morally grand. She has labored without stint or flagging for the establishment of God's kingdom on earth, and a new incarnation of Christ in humanity. While the Roman Catholic Church holds up to view a Theresa Catherine of Assisi, and Elizabeth of Hungary as the type of the female saints in the middle ages, liberal Christianity in the nineteenth century can point for its idea of Christian female saintship to Lucretia Mott.—*Boston Christian Register.*

A RAINY DAY.

A WIND that shrieks to the window pane,
A wind in the chimney moaning,
A wind that tramples the ripened grain,
And sets the trees a-groaning;
A wind that is dizzy with whirling play,
A dozen winds that have lost their way
In spite of the others' calling.
A thump of apples on the ground,
A flutter and flurry and whirling round
Of leaves too soon a-dying;
A tossing and streaming like hair unbound
Of the willow boughs a-flying;
A lonely road and a gloomy lane,
An empty lake that is blistered with rain,
And a heavy sky that is falling.

A LITERARY NEIGHBORHOOD—AN INTERESTING CORNER OF LONDON.—The London correspondent of a Western paper writes:

In the Northwestern corner of London, near the beautiful open fields of Kensal Green and Kilburn, there is formed by the junction of two canals a very pretty lakelet, on one side of which is a noble row of houses forming Warwick Crescent, while the other side is built in villas and called Bloomfield Road. One of the finest houses in Warwick Crescent was the London residence of the gifted Mrs. Browning, and is still occupied by her husband, Robert Browning. Friends in passing point to an upper window of the elegant mansion and say "That was the room in which Mrs. Browning studied and wrote." Almost any fine day the past three years, you would have seen a crowd of people on the bridge and watching the magnificent rowing of a young fellow on the little lake. That young fellow is the son of Florentine birth, so often and exquisitely referred to in the poems of Mrs. Browning. Whether or not he will ever develop any of the literary genius of his parents, he is unquestionably a splendid boatman. He is now about seventeen; goes to Oxford this year; and will be a good "muscular Christian," even if he does not excel as poet and scholar.

Just across the lakelet, in one of the elegant villas of Bloomfield Road, lives another man of mark and fame in the world—a poet, an orator, a patriot and an exile. It is Gottfried Kinkel, the story of whose release from the Prussian prison by the daring ingenuity of Carl Schurz was recently told in a Paris paper, L'Evenement.

I remember as a boy seeing Dr. Kinkel on his visit to the United States. What a magnificent specimen of manly beauty, and even of majesty, he was! When, after the lapse of so many years, I met him again in London, I found traces of time, of toil, anxiety, disappointment and grief. His hair, which once was as black as the raven's plume, is now white; he is getting bald; and that athletic frame, which Prussian cruelty could not bow, is beginning to yield to the weight of years and sorrow. He has had deep domestic sorrows, of which I need not speak; and the great grief of his heart must be the blighting of the patriot's hope for Germany. He has toiled most industriously, first in Edinburgh, then in London. He has achieved the highest position as a lecturer on art and literature, and now the crown of honor and of success in his recent appointment to a professorship in the renowned University of Zurich. He has accepted the position, and will enter upon its duties in September.

Before leaving this beautiful spot by the little London lake, let me mention the names of some other celebrities who live near. Just round a corner, and down a short street, you come into Westbourne Terrace, where lives the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and where the great Richard Cobden used to dwell. Seen from the back windows of Dr. Kinkel's house is the residence of Campanella, the Italian exile, to call upon whom Garibaldi, two years ago, startled our quiet neighborhood by his more than regal presence. A little way from Campanella's house is a street called St. John's Wood Road, where lives the artist Sir Edwin Landseer. In the little churchyard of St. Mary's, which is near our lakelet on another side, are the graves of Mrs. Siddons and of poor Tom Hayden, the artist.

EXTINCTION OF BREEDS.—In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Guyon gave an account of the animals that have disappeared from Martinique and Guadaloupe.

One of them is a kind of dog, which existed in most of the islands of the West Indies, and was called *Aulia*. Raymond Breton, a Dominican friar, who landed in Guadaloupe in 1635, describes it as a dog of the savages, of middling stature, with ears erect like those of the fox. The savages trained it to hunting the pig, the acouty, and the lizard. Being accustomed to see the natives naked, these dogs evinced great antipathy for the Europeans because they were clothed. Its bark was sharper or shriller than that of other dogs. Dr. Guyon states that this dog has not only disappeared from Martinique and Guadaloupe, but also from the other islands of the West Indies. He thinks it could not be of the breed improperly called *canis caraibeus*, nor the same that was seen by Christopher Columbus in the Bahamas, and afterwards Cuba, during his first voyage in 1492. That dog is distinctly stated by Columbus to have been dumb; it did not bark at all. He further stated it to have been timid, and consequently useless in the way of keeping watch, though otherwise faithful. Columbus also observed another of a very different breed at Hayti; this resembled the European pug dog. The other animals that have disappeared are two aras (a sort of large parrot), two parrots, two paraquets, and a kind of frog. Don Fernando, the son of Columbus, says that his father found two large parrots, very different to any then known, in the huts of the Indians. Father Bouton describes the ara to have been three times the size of the common parrot, and to have had a blue and orange plume. It is remarkable that Fathers Du Terte and Labat, who visited the West Indies in the seventeenth century, describe the parrots that have now disappeared, and do not mention that which still exists at St. Lucia, and which has been described by Guilding.

THE MAYOR OF RHUSEDON.

BY M. A. DENISON.

In his old stone mansion
By the fire-light red,
Sat gay Mayor Mausser
Thinking of his bed.

On the hearth beside him
Blinked an ancient cat;
On the table near him,
Laid the Mayor's hat.

Ticking in the corner,
Grim and tall and red,
"Marry—Mayor—Mausser—"
Slow the old clock said.

"'Tis a silly fancy!"
Mayor Mausser quoth,
"That the clock says 'marry,'
I could take my oath.

"'Marry—Mayor—Mausser—
Pretty—Lettie—Snow—'
Ha! you sly old fellow,
How came you to know?

"Sure her eyes bewitched me—
But my hair is gray;
Still—the good old burghers
Made me Mayor, to-day.

"And what gay young lassie,
With her ribbons fine,
Would not wed the Mayor?
Lettie Snow is mine!"

So the smiling Mayor
Gaily slapped his knee;
Grim and red and ancient,
Like the clock was he.

In a cosy cottage
Pretty Lettie sat,
Near her straight-limbed Robin,
'Stead of ancient cat.

He had asked a question,
She had made reply—
And her "yes" came softly,
With both smile and sigh.

Robin looked triumphant,
Lettie blushed aside—
Did she dream the Mayor
Chose her for his bride?

—*From the German of Carlin Schamm.*

REV. JOHN PIERPONT'S CHAPLAINCY AND CLERKSHIP.

WHEN the long contest culminated in actual war, he could bear no longer the inaction of his village life. He had not been used to a place in the rear of the army. He must go to the front now, and be once more, but literally now, as in the old time figuratively, face to face with the enemy. He was seventy-six years old. So much the better; he would set the example to younger men. He applied for and received the chaplaincy of the Twenty-second *Massachusetts Infantry*, and marched with it [illegible] *the capital*. These Boston streets, that forty years ago saw the tall form passing to and fro in the affairs of his ministry, saw now the same form, not less erect, marching in the midst of a thousand bayonets to the defence of the same cause for which he had fought, but with other weapons, through all those long years. It was a magnificent flash of sentiment. But sentiment will not supply the place of physical strength; and the old hero had for once overestimated his own vigor, and underrated the hardships of military life. The regiment, marching in the late Autumn, went at once into camp at Hall's Hill, one of the range of bleak eminences which stretches along the west bank of the Potomac. The weather was growing cold. The days were tedious, the nights long. We shall never forget the account, half ludicrous and wholly pathetic, which Mr. Pierpont gave us of the misery he endured during those terrible nights; how he lay down without undressing, for the cold; and, after a half-dozen snatches of sleep, from each of which he awoke, supposing it was morning, and as many long intervals of restless tossing, he would get up and go stamping about the camp to keep his blood from freezing—to the astonishment of the guards. A few weeks of this experience had pretty well satisfied him of the uselessness of continuing it; and, when one morning—having applied for leave of absence for three days to Col. Wilson, who had forwarded the application to Gen. Martindale, who probably did not know John Pierpont from John Smith—the paper came back scrawled over with the brusque endorsement, "What does your chaplain want with three days leave of absence? Give him two days," the little rebuff went straight to the sensitive heart of the old man and convinced him of the mistake he had made. He went to Washington and thence wrote to Mr. Wilson, resigning his chaplaincy. After leaving the army, being then in Washington, without employment, and needing the support of a regular income, he went to Mr. Chase and stated his position. "I have no letters," he said, "and no personal acquaintance with you; I can only tell you my story." The Secretary said at once that nothing more was needed. "If you don't know me, I know you very well; come again to the treasury to-morrow. I will see in the meantime what I can do." The result was the pleasant and useful labor, in which Mr. Pierpont spent some three years, of collating and condensing, from a series of a dozen or more huge manuscript volumes, the decisions of the department in regard to the customs since the foundation of the government. The work was congenial, and, though responsible, not onerous; the hours of labor were from nine to three, which insured him abundant leisure; he was removed from any distasteful association with the great body of clerks in the department, occupying a small room with a single companion of nearly his own age. He was on terms of friendship with Mr. Lincoln, and was able to bring him much consolation at the time of the death of his child. His task completed, he received formal thanks of the department for the manner in which it had been accomplished, and was promoted to a higher clerkship. He made an annual visit to the old places and friends at the East, and was in the full enjoyment of one of those visits when his life ended, suddenly, quietly, without pain or shock—the sleep of life changing to the sleep of death.—*Christian Examiner.*

DRINK, THE SOURCE OF MURDER.—The Dean of Carlisle, in a late sermon on the sixth commandment, after speaking of different sources of murder, the Dean said: There is yet another, more fruitful source of murder and of all other crimes, and that is drink. The statistics of crime prove that three-fourths of all the crimes brought before the magistrates is committed through drink. The Dean then proceeded to recite the many offences committed through drink, and said it was not the man who was drunk who committed murder—for he was a helpless creature, but the man who put him under the influence of drink. When would the nation come to take a proper view of the subject and learn that wealth gained by such traffic, was not honest wealth?

AN OLD STOVE.—Probably the oldest stove in the United States, says the Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*, is one which warms the hall of Virginia's Capitol in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Virginia in 1770, and warmed the House of Burgesses for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been for thirty years. It has survived three British monarchs; has been contemporaneous with four kingly monarchies, two republics and two imperial governments of France. The great republic of America has been torn by internecine strife, the breaches partly healed, and still the old stove remains, unmoved in the midst of all.

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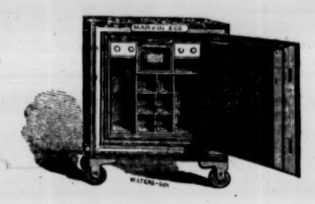

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2. A RECLINING COUCH, for children too young to sit alone.
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From the New York Daily Tribune, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

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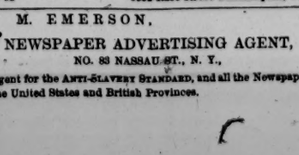

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